William Freeman
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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 612.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857. PRICE { UNSTAMPED . 5d. STAMPED ..... 6d.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC is OPEN from Twelve to Five and Seven to Ten, having been redecorated and carpeted: Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children under Ten, and Schools, half-price.

LAST WEEK of the Engagement of the very celebrated Tyrolean Vocalist and Composer, Herr VEIT RAHM, who will appear every Evening at Half-past Eight, and on Monday and Thursday Mornings at Three, in his grand Costume, and accompany himself on that exquisite instrument the Cither.

New and important LECTURE, written by JAMES JERWOOD, Esq., M.A., F.G.S., Barrister-at-Law, on the "APPROACHING COMET," showing the utter groundlessness of any popular panic arising from the idea that it will Destroy the Earth. This Lecture, illustrated, with Dissolving Diagrams of Comets, &c., will be delivered by Mr. BEVAN, daily at Half-past Two and a Quarter to Eight.

GREAT INCREASE of the DISSOLVING VIEWS and PANORAMAS, illustrating CHINA and the LOCALITIES of the PRESENT WAR, &c., with an interesting LECTURE on the MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the CHINESE, by A. E. SPENCER, Esq.

LAST WEEK of the inimitable VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY, by Mr. JAMES.

Stevens's Eighty New Cosmoramas and Life-like Stereoscopes. The Diver and Diving Bell; more than 3,000 Models and Works of Art; Electrical Experiments; Machinery always in Motion; Montanari's Art Wax-Work, &c., &c.

CHARLES OKEY'S PARISIANS at HOME. —Paris, Baden, Wildbad. Piano, Burlesque, and Rough Sketches. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight. Tuesday and Saturday Mornings at Half-past Two. Seats 1s.; Stalls, 2s. Lowther Arcade Rooms, Adelaide-street, Charing-cross.

TO FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

THE COMMITTEE of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION have now completed their JUBILEE MEMORIAL BUILDING, consisting of a spacious Lecture-hall, Library, Reading-rooms, Class-rooms, and Business Premises. The total cost has been 8,300*l.*, towards which 6,300*l.* has been contributed, leaving a balance due of 2,000*l.* The Committee urgently solicit donations towards the removal of this balance, which, if allowed to remain, will seriously retard the benevolent operations of the Union.

Donations will be thankfully received by the Committee, at Messrs. Hankey and Co., Bankers, 7, Fenchurch-street; or at the Jubilee Building, 55, Old Bailey.

W. H. WATSON,
W. GROSER,
J. FORSAITH,
A. BENHAM,
} Honorary Secretaries.

Bankers' Drafts and Post-office Orders to be made payable to Mr. Peter Jackson.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Family or School. She is competent to impart a sound English education, with Music, French, and Drawing.

Address, C. C., High House, Grays, Essex.

A LADY, of Middle Age who has had the entire Management of a large Gentlemen's Boarding School, and who can produce the most satisfactory testimonials, is open to a RE-ENGAGEMENT; would not object to a house of business.

Address, M.A., 85, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

THE Friends of an ORPHAN GIRL, Fourteen years of age, are desirous of placing her in a BOARDING SCHOOL, where her services would be deemed adequate to her Education.

Address, by letter pre-paid, C. P., 4, Bittern-street, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.—WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE or a BROTHER and SISTER, competent to undertake the MANAGEMENT of a BRITISH DAY and INFANT SCHOOL. Salary, 70*l.* per annum.

Apply to W. H. Cozens Hardy, Esq., Letheringsett Hall, Holt, Norfolk.

A SECOND MASTER WANTED for Stepney-meeting Day-schools, to enter on his duties at Michaelmas next.

Application, with references and testimonials, to be made to the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., 4, Stepney-green, E.

MASTER.—WANTED, for the ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, a HEAD MASTER. The Candidate must be a person of decided Piety, well accustomed to Tuition, and competent to conduct the Education of above 180 boys. Preference will be given to a Married Man between Thirty and Forty years of age. Salary 150*l.* per annum with residence but without board.

Applications in writing, with testimonials, to be addressed to the House Committee, 32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C., not later than Friday, the 31st instant.

July 16, 1857. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

THE Wife of a Professional Gentleman is anxious to receive THREE LITTLE BOYS, under Twelve years of age, to EDUCATE with her only Son—a first-class resident Governess is engaged. The Classics and Arithmetic taught by Masters, and the general comfort and arrangements perfectly of the home character. Strictly religious principles will be inculcated. Healthy situation, Large Garden, Terms moderate.

Apply, H.V., Post-office, Ladbrook-grove, Notting-hill, London.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, as APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPERY TRADE. A Premium required.

Address, George Pollard, Chipping Ongar, Essex.

TO DRAPERS.—An active and tractable YOUTH, who has been some time in the Trade, wishes to meet with a SITUATION as IMPROVER. The best references can be given as to good moral character, active habits, and general training.

Address, J. R., Post-office, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a comfortable SITUATION by a YOUNG LADY in Genteel Trade.

Address, Miss Smith, Mr. Osborn's, Draper, Amersham, Bucks.

TO DRAPERS.—A YOUNG MAN of energy and business habits may hear of a comfortable SITUATION, by applying as below. Also, an opening for an APPRENTICE, or one who has a slight knowledge of the Trade.

G. Osborn, Amersham, Bucks.

TORQUAY.—APARTMENTS, with or without Board—fine Sea-Bathing and Picturesque Views—in a Family of Christian principles. A Lady can be received at One Guinea weekly; a Pony-carriage one hour daily, 5*s.* extra.

Address, Alpha, Paignton, near Torquay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Lady and Gentleman, of Total Abstinence principles, without family, residing at a pleasant Town in Dorsetshire, within one mile and a half of the Sea, and occupying a large and convenient house with good gardens, are desirous, for the sake of society, to treaty with a highly respectable PARTY to BOARD with them—either a Single Lady, Two Sisters, or a Married Couple, could be accommodated. Every facility for Carriage Drives.—Ministers of various denominations and talented Medical Men reside in the immediate neighbourhood.

Address, M. N., Post-office, Bridport, Dorset.

HABERDASHERY, BERLIN WOOL, LADIES' TRIMMING and FANCY WAREHOUSE, to be DISPOSED OF; old established, with a good Town and Country connexion, well stocked, and in the best business thoroughfare in London, which, with the domestic arrangements, are very complete; could be managed by Ladies with occasional assistance. Part of the purchase money could remain, and immediate possession had if required.

Apply to Mr. Rogers, 1, Wellington-street, London-bridge.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE.—ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE, midway between Poole and the rising watering-place, Bournemouth.

Rev. WALTER GILL.

The locality of this Establishment is singularly healthy, its internal arrangements liberal and gentlemanly, and its educational advantages of a very superior character.

Terms (which are moderate) and unexceptionable references may be had on application.—Duties are resumed on the 22rd inst.

An English Assistant Wanted.

EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, of Christchurch, receives into his Establishment a limited number of Pupils, from the age of Twelve to Eighteen, affording a thoroughly home Education, with all the advantages of first-class instruction in the usual branches of knowledge, Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, Modern Languages, Music, and Drawing, according to the capacity and requirements of the Pupils; and, where necessary, with a particular view to Matriculation at the Universities. Competent Masters in each department, under the superintendence and periodic examination of the Principal. Drill-sergeant twice a week. Situation, on the South Coast, a mile and a half from the sea, opposite the Needles; the House, Garden, and Grounds occupying ten acres.

TERMS:—Pupils under Fifteen, Eighty Guineas; above Fifteen, One Hundred Guineas. No extras.

For further information apply as above,

SYDENHAM.

PERRY-HILL HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

PRINCIPAL.—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

The Course of Study pursued in this Seminary comprehends, in addition to the routine of an accomplished English Education, the best instruction in French, German, Italian, &c. by Native Professors; and Drawing, Painting, Music, &c. by the First Masters.

The Method of Tuition includes every modern improvement—recognises the diversified capabilities of the Pupils—is adapted to secure the development of their individual energies, and give them confidence in exercising their own powers of thought and enquiry—and, by forming their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, it seeks to qualify them for their respective missions and responsibilities in after-life. The Domestic Arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of home. The Mansion and Grounds are elevated and healthful—situate in a most salubrious locality—and in a position to command all the educational facilities furnished by THE PALACE OF ART.

REFEREES:—The Parents of Pupils: Mrs. C. L. Balfour, Paddington: the Revs. Dr. Thomas, Pontypool College; Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Burns, Paddington; F. Trestrail, S. J. Davis, and C. J. Middleditch, London; S. Manning and A. M. Stalker, Frome; J. P. Mursell, Leicester; T. Winter, Bristol; W. Barnes, Trowbridge; J. J. Brown, Birmingham; W. Walters and R. Ingham, Halifax. D. Pratt, Esq., London; Thos. Mann, Esq., Sydenham.

PREPARATORY ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN from the age of Three to Ten, conducted by Mrs. ATWOOD, 5, Park-lane, Croydon.

Terms (including all extras), Twenty-five Guineas per annum. Prospectuses, with references, sent free on application.

THE HILL-HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTHAMPTON.

The duties of this Establishment will be resumed July 20, inst.

Terms moderate and inclusive if desired. Prospectuses forwarded on application to T. R. Yarnold, the Principal.

THE GROVE SCHOOLS, BRILL, BUCKS.

These well-known Schools will RE-OPEN on the 23rd inst. A few Vacancies. Terms, Twenty or Twenty-four Guineas, according to age.

Apply to the Principal, Dr. Clark.

BRIGHTON.—HOME EDUCATION.

Mrs. HAMILTON, wife of the Rev. Robert Hamilton, 7, Round-hill-park, Brighton, wishes for TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS to EDUCATE with three of her own children. A competent resident Governess is engaged. Terms, Fifty Guineas.

MISS M'LAREN receives a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION. The most eminent Masters attend the Establishment, and the Preparatory Studies of the Pupils are superintended by Miss M'Laren and a resident French Governess. References are kindly permitted to

Rev. Thomas Binney,
,, James Hamilton, D.D.,
,, R. H. Herschell,
,, J. H. Hinton, A.M.,
,, John Weir,
} London.
,, W. L. Alexander, Edinburgh.

13, Park-terrace, Highbury.

READING, BERKS.

Mrs. KILPIN and Miss FULLER have much pleasure in informing their friends that, being obliged by their increasing connection to seek a larger house, they have taken the premises lately occupied by Miss Lamb, 17, Russell-street, which is considered the healthiest part of Reading. The ages of their Senior Class range from Fourteen to Eighteen. French and German Governesses reside in the house. A Kinder Garten Class for Junior Pupils. The system of Instruction is Oral.

Terms, from Forty-five to Sixty Guineas.

Prospectuses, with testimonials and references, on application. Vacancies for Two Parlour Boarders.

LADIES' SCHOOL, QUEEN'S-TERRACE, FLEETWOOD.

Conducted by Mrs. LINGS.

The Course of Instruction includes the usual branches of a sound and liberal Education. The French and German Languages are taught by a Resident Governess. Particular attention is paid to the moral and religious improvement, and to the health and domestic comfort of the Young Ladies. There will be vacancies, after the Midsummer Vacation, for a few Pupils. School duties will be resumed August 3.

REFEREES: Rev. W. Scott, Bradford; Rev. J. Spence, D.D., London; Rev. R. S. Scott, M.A., Manchester; Rev. A Fraser, M.A., Blackburn; Rev. J. Kelly, Liverpool. A prospectus, with additional references, forwarded on application.

YOUNG LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The MISSES MIALL have for many years pursued a course of Education which has given great satisfaction to the Parents and Guardians of Young Ladies committed to their care. They aim to combine thorough Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Training with a system of Instruction based upon the most approved modern improvements. Careful attention is bestowed upon the domestic comfort of their Pupils. Accomplishments taught by the First Masters. Terms Thirty Guineas per annum.

The duties of the School will be resumed on the 29th July.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application, and references can be made to their brother, E. Miall, Esq., "Nonconformist" Office, Fleet-street, London; the Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, LONDON, N.

Conducted by Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.

Biblical Instruction, the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, and Commercial Arithmetic, with a complete course of English.

Few Private Schools of long standing have better established their reputation for the Intellectual, Moral, and Religious Education of Youth.

Hundreds have been educated in this establishment, to whom are eminent Commercial and Professional men attribute their success to the course of training pursued here.

Public Testimony has been frequently borne [illegible] others to the Healthy Position and Domestic Comforts of Palmer House.

Increased importance is attached to the [illegible] partment.

Popular Lectures on various subjects are regularly given.

The "Favorite" Omnibuses from different parts of London pass the door every few minutes.

The House is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway; and Highbury Station, North London Railway.

Prospectuses and Testimonials forwarded on application

NEWSPAPER

EDUCATION.—SEA-SIDE.—CHURCH-FIELD HOUSE, MARGATE.

At this old-Established School YOUNG GENTLEMEN receive a superior education, thoroughly qualifying them for either professional or commercial life, or for the Government examinations. The situation is highly salubrious, and the domestic arrangements are on a liberal scale, securing to the pupils every comfort. Terms moderate.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. F. L. Soper.

EDUCATION, LONDON.—Parents seeking

superior intellectual cultivation for their daughters, combined with earnest prayerful effort for their spiritual progress, may be supplied with a prospectus stating terms, which are moderate, with a list of first-class Masters in attendance, and with references of the most satisfactory character, by applying to H. V., Post-office, Ladbrook-grove, Notting-hill, London. In addition to the daily careful schoolroom training, the Sabbath teachings of one of the most earnest Evangelical Ministers in London is enjoyed—a Minister whose efforts have for many years been peculiarly blessed and useful to the young.

HOME EDUCATION, SOUTHAMPTON.

Many Parents and Guardians prefer for their Children, or their Charge, the quiet retirement of Private Tuition in the bosom of a Christian Family; to such the Rev. P. TURNER, Independent Minister, Southampton, intimates, hereby, that he receives into his house not more than Six Youths, to whom he offers the advantages of a sound Education, combined with strictest attention to moral training and domestic comfort.

Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum, for Pupils under Ten years of age, and Thirty-five Guineas if older.

NO EXTRAS, excepting Stationery and Tradesmen's Bills.

Two or three vacancies are now open. References given.

Apply for further particulars to the Rev. P. Turner, 20, Blechynden-terrace, Southampton.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, and qualified resident English and French Masters. Parents seeking a School where the system of tuition has for many years been successful, are invited to apply for a prospectus of the above Establishment. Terms: Five Guineas per quarter—no extras. Useful Library and Museum for pupils.—Careful religious instruction.—Thirteen acres of private cricket ground.—The penmanship executed by Mr. Marsh's pupils for the World's Exhibition, is considered the finest in England. See "Illustrated News," Sept., 1851.

Referees: Rev. Dr. Hoby, London; Rev. J. Doxsey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. J. Elrick, Newport, Isle of Wight; W. Johnson, F.R.S., Bicester; and parents of the pupils.

WEST of ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A., late classical Tutor in the Western College.

PRESIDENT—W. D. WILLS, Esq., Bristol.

TREASURER—S. POLLARD, Esq., Taunton.

HONORARY SECRETARY—Rev. H. ADDISCOTT, Taunton.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD, Taunton.

The Pupils are prepared by an efficient course of training for commercial or professional life, and for the University or Government Examinations.

Special attention is given to their moral and religious education.

Terms, including French and German, Twenty-four, Twenty-eight, and Thirty-two Guineas per annum. School Books supplied without charge.

The Pupils will Reassemble on July 28.

For particulars or prospectuses apply to the Principal or the corresponding Secretary.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Principal—Mr. M. JACKSON,

Of the Normal Seminary, Glasgow, the Universities of Paris and Heidelberg; and formerly Principal of the Academy, Witham, Essex.

The Course of Study in this Establishment is liberal, comprising, in addition to all the branches of a thorough English Education, the Classical and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c.

The system pursued recognises the culture and discipline of all the mental powers, and not simply the memory, as the true end of Intellectual Education, and gives special prominence to Moral and Religious Training, in contradistinction to mere Moral and Religious Teaching. Great attention is given to the Health, Happiness, and Domestic Comfort of the Pupils.

Ramsgate, as is well known, for pleasantness, salubrity, and facility of access, holds a high rank among the favourite watering-places of England; and the house and premises, for situation and convenience, are unrivalled.

The Prospectus, with full particulars, may be had on application. School opens on Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

The Misses LINCOLNE beg to inform their friends that the duties of their Establishment will Re-commence THURSDAY, July 30. Having resided abroad for several years, YOUNG LADIES confided to their care have peculiar advantages for learning the Languages of the Continent. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.

Terms on application.

References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; Madame Razoux, Oosterhaut, near Breda, Holland; the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; the Rev. A. Reed, B.A., Hendon; Andrew Johnston, Esq., Halesworth; H. Harvey, Esq., 43, Canonbury-square, Islington; W. Bickham, Esq., Manchester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, HAMPDEN HOUSE, BRILL, BUCKS.

Conducted by the Misses CLARKE (daughters of the Rev. Paul Clarke).

TERMS.—Eighteen Guineas per Annum.

The Misses C. have taken this commodious house, with a large and exceedingly comfortable schoolroom attached, which affords ample accommodation for a large number of pupils, and is in one of the most delightful and romantic places in England. The object of the Misses C., in this establishment, has been to meet the wants of a respectable class of Young Ladies, where they may receive a first-class education upon the most reasonable terms, and at the same time meet with every necessary comfort. The continued increase and prosperity of the school, together with its superior advantages, and the rapid progress made by the young ladies, justify the Misses C. in calling the attention of parents and guardians to this seminary. Observe the following facts:—The locality is exceedingly healthy, the young ladies are most kindly treated, their morals are strictly watched, the education imparted is solid and polite, every attention is paid to their studies, and the most persevering efforts are made to complete, as soon as possible, their education. In this seminary young ladies are trained either for business or the attainment of those higher accomplishments which constitute the embellishment of a refined and superior education.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Principals (with references, which are of the highest character), at Hampden House, Brill, Bucks.

DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near LONDON.

Principal—Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

The Pupils of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 28.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Principal, or to Messrs. Reid Brothers, School Booksellers and Stationers, 150, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—TRAVELLERS

and EXCURSIONISTS can INSURE against these ALARMING CASUALTIES either for Single or Double Journeys, or by the Month or Year, with the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

The only Company Insuring against Railway Accidents who are exclusively privileged to issue Insurance Tickets at the various Railway Stations.

3d. insures £1,000 in a First-class Carriage.
2d. ,, 500 ,, Second do.
1d. ,, 200 ,, Third do.

For a Single Journey irrespective of distance.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

3, Old Broad-street, E.C.

1,000*l.* IN CASE OF DEATH,
A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6*l.* PER WEEK,
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3*l.* for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey, or by the Year, at all the principal Railway Stations; where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents—22,722*l.*

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Office, 3, Old Broad-street (E.S.)

NATIONAL ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION,

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 17 Vic. cap. 43.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Assurances may be effected from 50*l.* to 10,000*l.* on a Single Life.

Credit for half the amount of the first five Annual Premiums
Medical Men remunerated for their Reports.
Liberty to travel and foreign residence greatly extended.
No charge for Stamp Duty on Policies.

NON-PARTICIPATING ASSURANCES.

Assurances may be effected on the NON-PARTICIPATING PRINCIPLE, at very low rates of Premium, payable in a variety of ways, to suit the circumstances and convenience of different classes of Assurers.

ANNUITIES.

Immediate Annuities granted on very favourable terms.

The Tables for Reversionary and Deferred Annuities are particularly deserving of attention, whether regarded as a means of providing for a particular individual, or as a resource against the casualties of age and the uncertainties of health and fortune.

Extract from the Half-Credit Rates of Premium for an Assurance of 100*l.*:—

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Half Premium first Seven Years.	Whole Premium after Seven Years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 0 10	2 1 8
30	1 2 6	2 5 0
35	1 5 2	2 10 4
40	1 9 5	2 18 10

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses sent free on application.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.
MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

One-third of the Premium on Insurances of 500*l.* and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50*l.* and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company, for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent., of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 1*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on Policies of the longest duration, exceeds 2*l.* 5*s.* per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of 1,000*l.* to 1,638*l.*

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

BONUS TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES OF 1,000*l.* EACH.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum payable after Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1820.....	523 16 0	114 5 0	1638 1 0
1825.....	382 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830.....	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1835.....	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855.....	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861.

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

(Incorporated.)—Deposits received at Six per Cent. Interest, payable half-yearly. Drawing Accounts opened. Bills discounted. Annuities granted.

Chairman—The EARL OF DEVON.

6, Cannon-street, West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK of DEPOSIT.

Prospectuses and Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Amount Assured	£1,811,665	0 0
Annual Income	51,389	14 7
Accumulated Fund	110,000	0 0

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

Applications for Agencies to be made to the Secretary.

LOANS ADVANCED. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

36A, MOORGATE-STREET, (East Side).

Capital 125,000*l.*, in 15,000 Shares of 10*l.* and 5*l.* each.

LOANS.—Money ready to be advanced, in sums of 20*l.* to 1,000*l.*, for short or long periods.

BANK of DEPOSIT.—Deposits are now received at 5½ per cent.

BANK for SAVINGS.—Interest, 4 per cent.

AGENCY.—Shareholders are permitted to make their bills payable at the Company's Offices without charge; and the Public generally are offered similar facilities, by arrangement, whether residing in London or Country.

Applications for Shares or any further information may be made to

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM at Six Guineas,

perfect for Class-singing, private use, or for the schoolroom.—CHAPPELL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS with

one stop and five octaves, 10 guineas; three stops, 15 guineas; five stops, 22 guineas; and eight stops, 25 guineas.—Full descriptive lists sent on application to CHAPPELL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

THE PATENT MODEL HARMONIUM.—

The best that can be made, price 55 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums upon application to CHAPPELL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

PIANOFORTES for SALE at CHAPPELL'S.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

BURIAL ACTS AMENDMENTS BILL.

THERE is a possibility that this measure may bear fruit to an extent for which its authors were not prepared to make provision. As originally brought in under the auspices of the Home-office, it purposed to deal, very effectually we dare say, with some of those inconveniences and hitches which inevitably result from our system of legislation—under which an Act intended for the Metropolis is extended to the country generally, and then subjected to a series of amendment, re-amendment, and explanation-and-amendment in order to provide for contingencies not within the scope of its original intention. Many of these, we have no doubt, the act as first proposed would have quietly removed; but as to other well-known grievances, which the Burial Acts have actually produced, greater than any to which we have been alluding, these the new bill made no attempt to touch.

Our readers are aware that we refer to the consecration question, and to the great fee question. As the law stands, an impracticable Bishop has been able, by refusing to consecrate, to put a stop to the whole machinery of the new Burial Board system. For, strangely enough, the refusal affects both portions of the ground—that which it is intended *not* to consecrate as well as the portion to which the Episcopal jurisdiction may be supposed to have exclusive reference. For both portions the Bishop's fiat is necessary, in order that they may become parish ground; and until they have so become, no parishioner can claim the *right* of burial. It was, we believe, at first proposed to meet the difficulty by defining a certain width of path or a certain line of boundary stones as sufficient division between the two portions of ground, a concession from the non-consecrating party larger than is apparent, for the present acts require nothing but an imaginary line capable of ascertainment: but it has been thought better to withdraw the bone of contention by rendering the dispute worthless. Mr. Massey, we find by the votes, has adopted part of a suggestion of Mr. Dillwyn's; and proposes to enact that clergymen may "bury," *i. e.*, perform the rites of the church, without waiting for the fact of consecration. This will go far to remove the evil, but it will hardly do all. We hope that on further advice he may be induced to add to it the remaining proposition—that immediately upon the certificate of the Secretary of State being given, the whole ground shall become parish burial ground.

The great fee question is of course a far more difficult matter; nor, although the amendments now proposed will in effect render the proceedings of certain incumbents and members of burial boards punishable as misdemeanours, do we profess to be at all assured that they will not have at hand "coaches-and-six" to drive through the difficulty. *Nil prosunt leges sine moribus:* and the pretensions now commonly asserted by the country clergy are so extraordinary, and are so pertinaciously insisted on, in spite of a resistance for which we are disposed to give great credit to the Home Office, as to put almost any notions of a moral sense on their part out of the question.

The case is this. In their chapel burial grounds or in unconsecrated cemeteries, Dissenters have been wont, from time immemorial to bury their dead out of their sight, not without some grateful recognition of pastoral consolations, but without other charge, saving in needful payment for work actually required. They have purchased their vault, erected their stone, hung up their tablet, and inscribed their last tribute without thought, on their part or on their ministers', that by so doing they were incurring any obligation to him. Not so with their Episcopalian brethren. Fees, which we hope it may not be heresy to call indecently exorbitant, have been exacted by their clergy upon each and every of these occasions until the necessary expenses have been doubled, trebled, and in some instances, quintupled by the "charge for the rector." We acknowledge that all that we have seen of the practical developments of State-Churchism fails to explain to us how these charges could ever have been submitted to. In the days of our student-life we read, like others, of the workings of feudalism—how the serf was his lord's "man," and how, in consideration of protection received, he rendered suit and service, ground his corn at his lord's mill, and baked his bread at his lord's oven, at regulated charges, and under heavy penalties, when he might have done both more conveniently and more economically at his own home. But these ties had at least some pretence of reciprocity. The lord did find a mill and an oven, and did keep both in proper repair for his serf's use. But our Episcopalian serf has no such condition to his vassalage. His serfdom is absolute and indefeasible. He is not only bound to have his soul cured and his body buried for the behoof of his clerical lord, but he must provide the place for both and keep them in repair, at his own cost, in order that the *droits de seigneur* may be always capable of exercise. As long as bodies could be heaped up one above another, till they overtopped our very heads as we walked by them in our streets, so long must the inhabitant of the rectorial "vill" be there deposited; and when, at length, the ground became too full to hold even one corpse more, the united resources of the "villeinage" must be put in requisition to prevent their lord losing his regular toll, and another ground must be got ready and the burials go on.

The new Burial Board system brought together the Episcopalian and Dissenting *regimes* side by side, and it was commonly thought that the contrast would prove too glaring not to reduce the clerical exactions to something like decency. Just the contrary. If we may judge by the early returns to the House of Commons, the common herd of incumbents seem only to have discovered an opportunity for extending their claims over a new field, and including Dissenters as well as Churchmen among the "dear brethren and sisters here departed."

> ——— Lured
> With scent of living carcasses designed
> For death, . . .
> So scented the grim feature and upturned
> His nostril wide into the murky air,
> Sagacious of his quarry.

The tables of fees almost uniformly charged for the clergy on both sides of the ground. The Home Office was appealed to, and disallowed the scale. Then it was proposed that the consecrated side should pay the clergy, and the unconsecrated side the expenses. This too was forbidden, and the "opinions" of the Attorney and Solicitor-General were produced in support of the prohibition. The clergy seem now to have got desperate. In some places they defied the Home Office, in others they evaded it; some retained their tables, denying the "law" of the law-officers of the Crown; others remodelled them as required, and then got their fees voted to them out of the General Board funds. Up to this moment the Home Office, if not practically powerless, is exposed to permanent difficulty in enforcing the law.

At to-day's sitting, of the House of Commons Mr. Dillwyn will, we believe, propose two clauses, which, though they are not, we believe, more than declaratory of the existing law, are so explicitly declaratory as to expose any who disregard them to certain punishment for a misdemeanour, and will thus supply to the Home Office the strength it much needs. We will close this article by quoting their terms:—

No fees shall be charged or received by any Burial Board in respect of any service done or right granted in the unconsecrated portion of any burial ground provided by such Board, but such as are identical in amount with the fees or sums charged and received in respect of the same service or right in the consecrated portion of such ground, less any portion of such corresponding fees or payments which may be received for, or on account of, any incumbent, churchwarden, trustee, clerk, or sexton.

No fees or sums shall be paid by any Board to any incumbent, churchwarden, trustee, clerk, or sexton, but such as shall have actually been received for him or on his account for, or in respect of, some service or right actually done or granted in the consecrated portion of such ground.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.

Mr. Adderley's bill which we described last week was read a third time in the House of Commons last night. On Friday the following clause was added to the bill on the motion of Mr. Gregory, and we insert it in this place that it may not escape attention. "In every Industrial School a book shall be kept by the managers, to which access shall be had at all reasonable hours, in which the religious denomination of the child when admitted to the Industrial School shall be entered; and it shall be lawful, upon the representation of the parent, or, in case of an orphan, then the guardian or nearest relation, or any inmate placed in such Industrial School officiating within the district in which such Industrial School shall be situated, at certain fixed hours of the day, which shall be fixed by the managers for the purpose, to visit such schools, for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate, and also for the purpose of instructing such inmate on the principles of his religion." The adoption of this important clause is not reported in the Parliamentary intelligence of the daily papers.

OBJECTIONS TO THE ANNUITY-TAX BILL.

At the meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh held on the 13th July, 1857, Mr. Russell gave in the following reasons of dissent from the resolution adopted by that body at their former sederunt, in favour of the proposed scheme for the abolition of the Annuity-tax—

1. Because all compulsory enactments for the support of religion are unjust in their operation, and subversive of the rights of conscience.

2. Because the proposed scheme, while it enacts that the Annuity-tax shall be abolished, makes provision at the same time for the substitution of another impost in its stead, the proceeds of which to be appropriated to the present recipients of the Annuity-tax—namely the Established clergy of the city. The present impost thus virtually continues in existence. The proceeds of the proposed assessment are to be drawn from the same sources, with the addition of the members of the College of Justice as ratepayers, and the destination of the fund thus raised remains unaltered. The name of the impost is to be changed, but not its character.

3. Because it proceeds on the principle that the present ecclesiastical arrangements of the city, with a slight modification, shall exist in perpetuity. It does this by capitalising that which is at present an annual demand, thus throwing on the present ratepayers the burden of supporting the city clergy in all time coming—a provision which is unjust as it respects those now liable for the tax, and which embodies a vicious principle, inasmuch as it forestalls the judgment of posterity in relation to the ecclesiastical arrangements of the city.

4. Because the scheme provides for the appropriation of 13,000*l.* of the Trinity College Church Fund for the support of the city clergy. That fund, in the judgment of the dissentient, belongs to the Trinity Hospital *beneficiaries*, and it is therefore a mal-administration of the trust to devote any portion of the proceeds to the object contemplated. Such an appropriation is, in present circumstances, the more reprehensible, when it is considered that the question as to the ownership of the fund is at present dependent for solution in a court of law.

5. Because the scheme is not only unjust in principle, but quite unnecessary when viewed with reference to the wants of the Established Church in this city.

Mr. Russell contends that the most expedient

course to adopt would be to abolish the Annuity-tax, reserving the rights of the present *beneficiaries*. Were this plan followed the tax would entirely cease with the lives of twelve of the present incumbents, and the remaining six would fall to be supported from the ecclesiastical funds adverted to. This plan of settlement, it is submitted, is worthy of support, because while it makes adequate provision for the wants of the Establishment, does not run counter to the principles of Dissenters. The proposal on the part of the Council to keep up a staff of fifteen ministers with fifteen churches is manifestly out of all due proportion to the exigencies of the case. The dissentient is of opinion with one of the witnesses examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1851, who said, "That no arrangement will ever give peace to the city if there is one vestige left of a direct tax for any ecclesiastical purpose; and that, "if the incidence of the tax were simply disguised in a new form it would be objected to in that disguised form as much as it is at present." The dissentient also agrees with the opinion expressed by the minority of the Select Committee, who in their report state "that they are apprehensive that the continuance of such a number of ministers as will require a compulsory tax for their support from those who do not attend their ministrations, will keep alive discontent and agitation, destroy the usefulness of the ministers, and injure the cause of religion."

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.—The Berlin Committee of the Evangelical Alliance is not behindhand in making its preparations for the forthcoming assembly of Protestant Christians in this city. At a meeting held here last Monday evening the committee was informed by the special deputation appointed to watch over the subject that pecuniary contributions towards the expenses of the assembly are flowing in to a very satisfactory extent, and that a very considerable number of persons had signified their willingness to accomodate strangers who should come to Berlin to take part in the meeting. The number of guests whom it is calculated Berlin will have to provide for on this occasion is estimated at present at 3,000. Great satisfaction was expressed at the earnestness and zeal felt in England for the cause, as testified by the number and rank of Protestant champions of religious brotherhood that have signified their intention of coming over to the assembly, and the amount already subscribed in England (800*l.*) towards their expenses. The appeals that have been made by the General Committee of the Alliance in Germany and the Local Committee in Berlin are about to be circulated copiously, and a printer of this town contributes 8,000 copies of them gratuitously. At a previous meeting the last London list of the names of gentlemen who had joined in the English address to the Protestants of Germany, consisting of about 400 of the higher clergy and gentry, among them Lord Shaftesbury, Admirals Brenton, Hoare, and Duff, Revs. G. H. Sumner, M.A., the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., &c., was read. The previous list contained about 2,000. Addresses were read which had been received from Wurtemberg and Baden, and even from Constantinople, in reply to the general invitation issued by the Protestants of Germany to come and meet in Berlin. Another, from the United States, was also communicated, but the list of signatures had not been forwarded with it, as it was still in circulation there.—*Berlin Correspondent of the Times.*

SYNODS IN CANADA.—The Establishment in the colonies is entering on a new phase; and in Canada, having, against its own will, been set free from the trammels in which it was held, is entering on a much healthier stage of existence. Some time since, the Canadian Parliament, as a consequence of the Clergy Reserves Act, passed a bill enfranchising the Episcopal Church of Canada, leaving it to its inherent right to hold its own synods, make its own canons, regulate its own discipline, appoint its own bishops, and found its own sees. The Governor thought it necessary to refer a bill of such importance home for the sanction of the Imperial Government. It was submitted to the Crown lawyers; and they finding no bar to its progress, it received the Royal assent. Early last month intelligence of that assent arrived in Canada; and at Toronto, on the 23rd of June, the first legal synod was held. It is thus described by the *Morning Post*:—"About 140 clergymen and 150 lay delegates assembled, with the venerable Bishop at their head, bent with the weight of years and the wear of long-continued toil, but vigorous yet in mind, calm and self-possessed on that day of signal triumph. Nothing could exceed the interest of that occasion. The assembly consisted of the high State functionaries, together with converted Indian chiefs, and several local and missionary clergy, some white and some black. The lay delegates included magistrates, merchants, large landowners, and some of the clergy from the United States, who, by courtesy, were permitted to mingle with their Canadian brethren at that interesting solemnity. Four several sessions of three hours each were held; and, although business of the deepest moment to the Church was proceeded with, and men of opposite opinions and modes of thought freely expressed their convictions, yet not one instance occurred in which the proper limits of discussion were exceeded, and every act of the synod was carried without a division. Canons were made for discipline, for presentation to and resignation of benefices, for the election of bishops, for courts of appeal, and, in short, for the whole machinery of ecclesiastical government."

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—Mention has been made at various times of the movements of the Protestants in the Charente Inférieure; and the case in which M. Massy, a gentleman of property, in the commune of Montendre, was tried not long since before the Correctional Tribunal of Jouzac, and condemned, can scarcely be forgotten. M. Massy has of late years distinguished himself by his zeal in spreading Protestant doctrines; and the curés of the neighbouring parishes have manifested great irritation at his success. The curé of Bouffignac, in February last, solemnly warned his parishioners not to attend M. Massy's services, and told them that that person's interpretation of the Scriptures were not correct. Some days after, M. Massy, in presence of witnesses, had a violent altercation with the curé of Coux, in which strong language was used on both sides. In the evening of the 11th February he held an unauthorised meeting for the purpose of public worship, at which about sixty persons attended. He delivered an address, in which he called Roman Catholic priests pharisees; accused them of deceiving the people, and of teaching erroneous doctrine; also of immorality and venality; and he besides turned into derision many of the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church. Being cited before the Correctional Tribunal of Jouzac for these violations of the law, he was condemned to 300f. fine, and a man named Ledoux, his servant, who had taken an active part in getting up the meeting, and another named Rambaud, who had lent his premises for it, were fined respectively 50f. and 16f. An appeal was three days back presented to the Imperial Court of Poitiers against these condemnations, on the ground that they were not sufficiently severe; and the court increased the condemnation on M. Massy to 500f. fine, and confirmed the condemnations passed on the other two.—*Galignani.*

CHURCH-RATES IN CROYDON.—Dissenters of all classes have combined for the overthrow of Church-rates in this parish, which is one of the largest in the kingdom where this impost is still in force. A vigorous committee has been formed, who have issued an address to the members of the Established Church in the town, signed by representatives of the Society of Friends, and the Congregational, Wesleyan, and Baptist ministers. As they are supported by some leading Churchmen they are sanguine of success.

THE SUNDAY BANDS IN THE PARK.—On Sunday afternoon the "People's Band" again performed in Regent's-park, in the presence of about 10,000 persons, and at Victoria-park there were upwards of 15,000 present. The strictest order prevailed during the performances, which were chiefly sacred music. A subscription was made at the close of the proceedings.

Religious Intelligence.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—On Monday week, a number of the former students of the Lancashire Independent College met for the purpose of presenting an address and testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Davidson on the occasion of his retirement from the chair of biblical literature. On the conclusion of the address, the testimonial, consisting of a silver standish, appropriately inscribed and accompanied by a gold pencil-case and penholder, was handed to Dr. Davidson, who replied thanking his friends for their kindness and sympathy. On the 24th ult. an address signed by eighteen of the students was presented to Dr. Davidson, in conjunction with a testimonial. We make the following extract from Dr. Davidson's reply:—

It would be inexpedient, as well as distasteful to my own feelings, to allude to the recent events, which have proceeded so far as to lead to my retirement from college duties in this place, and probably from similar duties for ever. For fourteen years I have laboured here, and spent what most would consider the best years of my life. Though the work devolving upon me was monotonous, and attended with some inconveniences, I always felt that the pleasures and advantages far outweighed the anxieties and discomforts. By degrees I became more and more identified with the tastes, studies, and feelings of students preparing for the ministry; and had learned to sympathise with persons in your situation. I naturally thought that here I was settled for the remainder of my life; and the wish of Gesenius was my wish, that I should be carried to the grave by the students. But the dream is all past, and I am compelled to seek for occupation elsewhere. With great regret do I part from you. It is but natural for me to look upon you with something of the affection of a parent who does not wish to be separated from his children. But it is useless to repine or murmur; and there are counterbalancing circumstances which lessen the severity of my regret at parting. I could never be happy in a position where I could not have the fullest liberty of exercising the rights of private judgment, and of giving to the world my honest opinions, unpopular though they might be. I will never compel any man to think with me, and I will never willingly allow others to interfere with the formation or publication of my religious opinions. Accordingly, I would sacrifice anything to the right of liberty of conscience, believing that no man ought to interfere without reasonable cause in that matter.

The remaining portion of the letter is occupied with appropriate and solemn counsel.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SQUARE-ROAD, HALIFAX.—This splendid new structure was opened for divine worship for the first time on Wednesday. The church is erected in Square-road, adjacent to the long established place of worship, Square Chapel. In fact, the edifice has been erected by the congregation of Square-road Chapel, and will be used by them in future. In point of architecture, the building is unsurpassed by any in the West Riding, or, perhaps, in the whole county of York. It is in the decorated Gothic style, and the ornamentation is elaborate in detail. The front of the building, towards Square-road, is seventy-two feet from the surface of the ground to the apex, and divided into three stages. On the south side of the building is a magnificent tower and spire, rising to an altitude of about 200 feet, and forms a conspicuous object in the town and neighbourhood. The spire is surmounted by a gilt vane. Clocks are introduced in the lower portion of the tower, and they will certainly be found a public benefit in that part of the town, on account of its proximity to the railway station. Ample provision has been made by the architect, Mr. J. James, of London, for ingress and egress. One feature of the building is a suite of corridors on the south and north sides, connected with several doors to the interior. The church is computed to seat about 1,200 persons. The pews are of oak, uniform in design, fitted uniformly with cushions and carpets. The backs of the pews, which slightly recline, are somewhat low, and, altogether, are a great improvement upon those generally in use. At the west end part of the church are transepts running south and north, in which are galleries, the light being let in through large rose windows, filled with beautifully stained glass, by Messrs. Lavers, of London. The pulpit and steps are of Caen stone, the former most exquisitely executed. There will be no gallery accommodation, with the exception of that in the transept and a slight amount in contiguity with the large window in front. The interior will be wholly unobstructed by pillars. The roof, magnificently gilded and decorated, is supported by beams springing from corbels in the wall. The interior will be lighted principally by movable chandeliers from the middle of the ceiling. The most approved plans have been adopted for warming and ventilating the church. Messrs. Beanland, of Bradford, contracted for the entire erection. A handsome and powerful new organ has been constructed by Mr. W. Holt, of Leeds. The instrument is erected on the ground floor, immediately behind the pulpit, and forms a conspicuous object in the interior. The time announced for the commencement of the services was eleven o'clock, but long before that period the church was filled in every part by a most respectable congregation, including persons and families from Bradford, Leeds, and surrounding towns. The Rev. E. Mellor offered the introductory prayer. The Rev. J. Pridie read a portion of Scripture and also offered prayer. The Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster Chapel, London, preached a most excellent and appropriate sermon, based on the words found in 2nd Chronicles, xvii. chap., 1st verse—"Though I dwell in a house of cedar, yet the ark of the Lord dwelleth within curtains." In the afternoon about 250 friends of the church and visitors partook of a cold collation in the new Mechanics' Hall. Afterwards short but expressive addresses were delivered by J. Crossley, Esq., the chairman; F. Crossley, Esq., M.P., the Mayor of Sheffield, the Rev. J. Cockin, the Rev. G. Miall (Bradford), the Rev. T. Scales, the Rev. J. Sherman, J. Payne, Esq., architect, and Mr. Beanland, contractor for the entire structure. At five o'clock a tea-meeting was held in the school-room; about 400 persons were present. In the evening services were held in the church; the congregation was again very large. The Rev. — Spencer, of Rochdale, opened the devotional exercises by reading and prayer. An able and beautiful sermon was preached by the Rev. James Parsons, of York, from Psalm xc., 1-7.—*Bradford Observer.* [The cost of the church, exclusive of parts done by private subscription, is 11,242*l.*, towards which 8,100*l.* has already been promised.]

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of this institution was celebrated at Silcoates House on Thursday week, when a considerable number of friends and subscribers were present, in addition to the parents of several of the pupils. The Rev. J. R. Campbell, M.A., of Bradford, presided over the debates and recitations of the pupils, and distributed the prizes awarded to each for his proficiency in study. The public meeting of the members and friends of the institution was held at the close of these exercises, John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, in the chair. The following is a list of the prizes obtained by the successful pupils, and which, with the exceptions specified, consisted of beautifully bound books, treating of several important branches of literature and science:—10*l.* Prize—L. Miall, 1; J. Wilks, 2. 5*l.* Prize—C. Midgley, 1; E. Atherton, 2. Greek—W. Harbutt and L. Miall, equal; B. P. Beddow, 2. Latin—J. Wilks, 1; Henry Harbutt, 2; W. Blagbrough, 3; E. Atherton, 4; J. Barff, 5; F. Reeve, 6. Mathematics—J. Cranbrook, 1; C. Midgley, 2. Logic—L. Miall, 1. History—W. Harbutt, 1; P. Ford, 2. English Literature—J. Wilks, 1. Mental Arithmetic—B. P. Beddow, 1; F. Crossley, 2; J. Gregory, 3. Geography—W. Nicholl, 1. Grammar—G. Hardie. Natural Philosophy—H. O'Hanlon. Scripture—F. Davies. Writing—F. Crossley, 1. Improvement—J. T. Spencer, 1; John Douglas Loraine, 2. An engraved silver medal was also awarded by Professor H. P. M. Du Gillon to Master L. C. Miall, for his proficiency in the French language; and certificates of merit were distributed by him to the pupils in his class. Dr. Bewglass, the principal, stated that the prizes had been well earned, and never had pupils exhibited more industry and earnestness of purpose than those over whom he was placed. By the great kindness and liberality of their much esteemed friend John Crossley, Esq., 20*l.* had been placed at their disposal for prizes. (Applause.) It had been decided that this sum should be distributed in the following manner:—One prize of 10*l.* for general excellence in classics, mathematics, and English literature. The other prizes of 5*l.* were to be awarded for proficiency in the above studies, but of a less extended character. The

Rev. J. R. Campbell, M.A., at the close of the distribution, addressed some excellent words of counsel to the pupils. After a short interval had elapsed, a public meeting was convened in the school-room, at which the friends visiting the institution took a part. John Crossley, Esq., presided, and, in opening the proceedings, called upon the Rev. Thomas Scales, of Gomersall, the secretary of the institution, to read the report, from which it appeared that the affairs of the institution were in a most flourishing condition. The number of pupils was forty-six, and many applications had been made which it was impossible to entertain, in consequence of the limited accommodation provided. One of the most interesting circumstances connected with their operations during the past year was the fact, that no medical man had attended the institution during the whole of that time. From the financial statement it appeared that a large balance was due against the treasurer, and funds were earnestly requested to sustain their efforts with unimpaired energy. The Rev. R. Cuthbertson, of Cleckheaton, then read the report of the examining committee, which spoke in the highest terms of the attainments of the pupils, and the severe competition which had been manifested. Among the resolutions afterwards moved was one thanking Professor Creak and the Rev. R. Cuthbertson for acting as examiners this year, and requesting Professor Falding and the Rev. R. Cuthbertson to conduct the examinations next year. T. Burnley, Esq., of Gomersall, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Crossley for his donation of 20*l.* for prizes, which was carried by acclamation. The Chairman said he had given the money principally with a view to afford those pupils who were desirous of matriculating at the London University some assistance, as that step could not be taken without some considerable expense. After the adoption of some other resolutions the friends adjourned to a substantial dinner provided in the hall for the guests.

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The sixty-sixth annual meeting of this association, was held July 7th and 8th, at Maize-hill Chapel, Greenwich. The sermons were preached by the Rev. W. P. Lyon, B.A., of Tunbridge Wells, and by the Rev. J. H. Gamble, of Clapton. At the public meeting, under the presidency of Alderman Wire, the usual resolutions were passed, and reports presented by the treasurer and district secretaries. A very favourable account was given of some of the congregations in the county, and reference was made to five new chapels which are in course of erection. Grants were voted; tribute was paid to the memory of those ministers who had died during the year; a resolution was passed commending the "Congregational Year Book" to the notice of the churches, and expressing a hope that its price would not be increased; the resignation of the secretaryship by the Rev. H. J. Rook, of Faversham (who has held the office for twenty-five years), was accepted; and the Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., of Maidstone, was appointed his successor.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES AT SOUTHAMPTON.—These services have been commenced here, and nothing could exceed the success which attended the first of them on Tuesday last. The long rooms were crowded, the vast majority of the congregation being working men. Printed papers, containing the litany, prayers, and two hymns, were given to each person as he entered, and the interest and the devout attention paid to the whole proceedings must have given great satisfaction to those gentlemen who have been instrumental in setting on foot these wholesome exercises. On a raised platform at the end of the room was the Rev. W. Cadman, supported by some of the principal clergy of the town; amongst others present we noticed the Revs. F. Russell, G. Cashman, J. Brock, J. Harris, Archdeacon Wigram, &c. The marked attention to the responses, the singing, and, in fact, every part of the service, was most encouraging, and the congregation separated in quietness and order at about half-past nine o'clock. The second of these services is announced to take place on Tuesday next.—*Hants Independent.*

THE WESLEYANS AND THE ARMY.—The Wesleyan Mission at Aldershott was formally inaugurated on Friday week, when the new iron chapel recently erected in the vicinity of the camp, and capable of holding 1,000 persons, was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God. The President of the Conference preached the first sermon in it; and, in the absence of Dr. Hannah, who was very ill, Mr. Jenkins preached the second opening sermon. The attendance of friends from London was large. It will be the duty of the minister stationed at Aldershott to place himself in correspondence with every military station in the British Empire, to solicit information, chiefly of Methodist parents, as to their sons who might be in the service of their country; and thus to establish a wide-spread connexion between Wesleyan Methodism and the British army. On Friday last her Majesty inspected the new chapel which was completed in the course of a few weeks by Mr. Hemmings, of Bow. Her Majesty and *suite* appeared to be highly satisfied with the building and its arrangements.

METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.—On Wednesday, a farewell meeting was held at the Metropolitan Industrial Reformatory, Grove House, Brixton-hill, on the occasion of four inmates, of excellent character, being about to emigrate to America. The Earl of Carnarvon presided. The noble chairman said there was no spectacle more gratifying than the one that had brought them together that evening. It was to restore to the world four of the inmates under better hopes and fresh auspices. The institution had been established for four years. During that time about 600 young men had applied for admission, of whom 250 had been received. About fifty had been added each year. He would remind the friends of such excellent societies that they had now arrived at a very critical point. The cause of such institutions had hitherto been popular in the fashionable world. That fashion had been gradually dying out, and the cause must eventually stand on its own merits. There were three features to be observed as regarded such societies. They should be of a private and voluntary complexion. Next, the training should be of an industrial character; and lastly, as regarded the younger classes, the more they enforced the principle of parental authority the better. The four young men who were about to emigrate should remember that the time had arrived when their promises would be practically tested. Their example would influence other parties. Their future course would be eagerly watched by their companions, whom they were on the point of leaving, and also by those who had once been associated with them in evil habits. Their well-being would be the best proof of gratitude to those who had befriended them. He had been informed that there was not known a single case of those who had been sent out to a distant land who had brought discredit on the institution. Lord Kinnaird said he had been conducted over the different parts of the institution, and he must say he had never seen one so admirably managed. He trusted that when these young men went to foreign parts, that they would write to their benefactors at home. Their doing so would be most gratifying to their former instructors. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. T. B. Owen and other gentlemen.

CHICHESTER.—After many years' separation the two divisions of the Independent interest in this city have become re-united. On Sabbath, 28th May, the two churches and congregations met for the first time in the Chapel-street Chapel (which has been selected as the more commodious) for united worship, when sermons most appropriate to the occasion were preached, morning and evening, by the Rev. T. Josephs, of Arundel. On the following Lord's-day the Rev. Dr. Massie preached two eloquent discourses to a full house. At the close of the morning services the Rev. Dr. administered the ordinance of the Lord's Supper to the united churches; at which the pithy and impressive address of the Dr. told deeply on all present.

CLERKENWELL OPEN-AIR MISSION.—The gentlemen labouring in this good work have extended their ministrations to the bodies as well as the minds of the poor people they are engaged among; and an invitation was issued to every boy in Clerkenwell, between four and nine years old, who could not get himself washed at home, to go to Lamb-square, near the "Lamb and Flag," from 7 o'clock till 10 on Sunday morning, and he would be washed from head to foot, for nothing.

HOWDEN.—The foundation-stone of the new school-room in connexion with the Independent Chapel, Howden (the erection of which has been rendered requisite by the large increase in the number of scholars) was laid on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., by Peter Spence, Esq., of Manchester. The proceedings were commenced by singing, and prayer was offered by the Rev. George Richards, pastor of the church. Mr. C. Hutchinson, one of the secretaries to the building committee, gave an interesting sketch of the history of the schools since their establishment in 1814; a list of the names of the ministers, deacons, building committee, contractor, Sabbath school teachers, ladies' bazaar committee, children attending the schools, and young men of the adult classes; an account of the abolition of pew rents and the success of the weekly offering, &c., &c. Peter Spence, Esq., then laid the foundation-stone, and delivered an able address on the importance of religious education. The Rev. A. E. Pearce, of Pendleton, Manchester, gave an appropriate speech on the necessity of supplying the soul with knowledge. An earnest and spirit-stirring address followed, by the Rev. G. Richards, after which the thanks of the assembly to Mr. Spence and Mr. Pearce were proposed by Mr. Thomas Fitch (treasurer), and seconded by Mr. Robert Ostler (secretary). The buildings include lecture-room, school-room, seven class-rooms and vestry, besides kitchen and outbuildings.

LINTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The ordination services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. G. Burgess, late of Cheshunt College, at Linton, were held on Tuesday, July 7. An introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington. Questions were asked Mr. Burgess by the Rev. Robert Davy, secretary of the South Cambs. Union. The Rev. W. A. Humdall, of Bishop's Stortford, offered prayer, and the Rev. Henry Madgin, of Tiverton, delivered the charge. Other gentlemen present assisted in the devotional parts of the service. In the evening the Rev. R. Allcot, LL.D., President of Cheshunt College, addressed the church. The services were well attended. Many ministers from the neighbouring churches were present, accompanied in some cases by numerous friends from their own congregations. The day was one of great interest to those present, and the services solemn and impressive.

WARE, HERTS.—On Tuesday week the Rev. Wm. Leask, D.D., late of Kennington, was publicly recognised as pastor of the Congregational Church, High-street, Ware. The Rev. George Rogers, of Albany-road Chapel, Camberwell, described the nature of a Christian Church; the Rev. W. A. Hurndall, of Bishop's Stortford, offered the recognition prayer; and in the evening the Rev. Arthur Tidman, D.D., foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, preached to the church and congregation. The neighbouring ministers took part in the solemnities of the day. After the dinner, addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Barfitt, W. A. Hurndall, W. Owen, and Dr. Hewlett, in which the church and congregation were congratulated on the selection of Dr. Leask as their pastor.

TAUNTON.—On Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., a delightful meeting was held in connexion with the Sabbath-school of Silver-street Baptist Chapel. At five o'clock the teachers, children, and young people, nearly 300 in number, took tea in the large room, which was beautifully decorated. It appears that the schools have been very successful, and at the meeting Mr. R. Green, the pastor, was presented with a beautifully-worked purse, with its valuable contents, from two of the Bible-classes, as an expression of their love and thankfulness for the concern he has ever manifested for their spiritual interests.

THE REV. A. GRIFFIN has received a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Independent Church at Grays, Essex, and purposes at once to enter upon his labours there.

REV. D. J. EVANS, of Old Chapel, Stroud, has accepted the invitation of the church and congregation assembling in St. David's Congregational Church, Lewisham-road, and commenced his labours there on the first Sunday in July.

Correspondence.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your Calcutta correspondent has no doubt correctly judged that many of your readers believe that India "has been brought under the rule of England by the overruling Providence of God, with a view to its ultimate conversion to Christianity." And I regret to observe that he agrees with them, for he says that God "has placed India under Christian England for his purpose of enlightening the darkness which has ruled for centuries," and that "only in bringing India to the feet of Christ will the end of its conquest be secured." This is a sort of language very commonly employed among Christian men. I submit that it is wholly unwarrantable, and very mischievous.

There is a sense, I am aware, in which God may be properly said to do everything which in his providential administration he permits to be done, and which of course he makes subordinate to his own sovereign purposes. So he speaks of himself—"I form the light, and create darkness; I make peace, and create evil; I the Lord do all these things." So he has authorised his servants to speak of his designs, and to represent him as employing Persian, or Babylonian, or Egyptian kings as his ministers of judgment.

It is one thing, however, for the Sovereign Ruler to describe and characterise his own proceedings; and quite another thing for men to regulate their actions with presumptive reference to his designs. An authority and decisiveness of statement may be very proper in the first case, which become ignorant presumption, and often something much worse than that, in the second. Suppose Pharaoh, or Cyrus, or Nebuchadnezzar, or the murderers of Jesus, to have obtained some knowledge of the manner in which God intended to make them the means of bringing honour to himself, in the chastisement or blessing of his chosen people, or in the salvation of the world, and had justified their acts of cruelty or ambition by pleading that they were fulfilling the purposes of God, would not all men have united to condemn them the more strongly for such a pretence? Yet in what respect would the supposed reasons of their conduct have been worse than those of the majority of British Christians with reference to India?

It is true that our friends are careful to say they do not justify all that has been done by British governors and officials in the name of their country; but they accept all the consequences, and uphold a system of government which is virtually little, if at all, better than a repetition, year by year, of the deeds they repudiate. For, disguise it as we will, the authority of England over 150,000,000 of men in a distant part of the world, maintained by a military force, so organised and distributed as most effectually to arm the people against one another for our own advantage, is really an established aggression on that people, and differs nothing in kind from a first attack on their land. A government by military occupation is a tyranny, call it by what name we please; not the less wrong because it may have replaced other tyrannies of less civilised rulers, and all the more atrocious for being sustained and defended by a presumption with regard to Divine purposes of which we have no Divine intimation whatever. We may impose upon ourselves by flimsy distinctions between this conquest of ours and others which the world has witnessed before; but we may be assured that, to all except ourselves, and to the future, as impartial history will present the case, such distinctions will go for nothing.

The assumption that British empire in India is the means which God will employ for opening the way of the gospel in that country is by no means so self-evident as it seems to be commonly considered. The conduct of Christ, in the instruments he chose at first for the propagation of his truth, would lead us to infer that he never intended to use the sword as its pioneer. Those who have attempted to do so in his name, it may be safely affirmed, have obstructed the progress of the gospel, but never promoted it. The history of modern missions is another chapter in the great book of Providence, which teaches the same lesson. The missionaries who have gone forth in their own simple character, the most entirely dissociated from political patronage or protection, have been the most successful. Take the South Sea Islands as examples, and the more recent case of Madagascar. I see no rational ground for expecting that India will be an exception to the rule. The first Protestant missionaries there were not allowed to live under British authority at all, lest their teaching should tend to weaken it. It is by no means clear that their permanent influence over the people would not have been greater and happier without the protection of either British or Dutch. At all events, it is plain that the principal danger of their successors arises from their being identified with the ruling powers.

It is really pitiable to see the noble cause of missions, and the noble men who are engaged in it at home and abroad, chained so degradingly as they are at present to an un-Christian State policy; as if the means of prosecuting the work in India were dependent entirely on the

course to adopt would be to abolish the Annuity-tax, reserving the rights of the present *beneficiaries*. Were this plan followed the tax would entirely cease with the lives of twelve of the present incumbents, and the remaining six would fall to be supported from the ecclesiastical funds adverted to. This plan of settlement, it is submitted, is worthy of support, because while it makes adequate provision for the wants of the Establishment, does not run counter to the principles of Dissenters. The proposal on the part of the Council to keep up a staff of fifteen ministers with fifteen churches is manifestly out of all due proportion to the exigencies of the case. The dissentient is of opinion with one of the witnesses examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1851, who said, "That no arrangement will ever give peace to the city if there is one vestige left of a direct tax for any ecclesiastical purpose; and that, "if the incidence of the tax were simply disguised in a new form it would be objected to in that disguised form as much as it is at present." The dissentient also agrees with the opinion expressed by the minority of the Select Committee, who in their report state "that they are apprehensive that the continuance of such a number of ministers as will require a compulsory tax for their support from those who do not attend their ministrations, will keep alive discontent and agitation, destroy the usefulness of the ministers, and injure the cause of religion."

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.—The Berlin Committee of the Evangelical Alliance is not behindhand in making its preparations for the forthcoming assembly of Protestant Christians in this city. At a meeting held here last Monday evening the committee was informed by the special deputation appointed to watch over the subject that pecuniary contributions towards the expenses of the assembly are flowing in to a very satisfactory extent, and that a very considerable number of persons had signified their willingness to accomodate strangers who should come to Berlin to take part in the meeting. The number of guests whom it is calculated Berlin will have to provide for on this occasion is estimated at present at 3,000. Great satisfaction was expressed at the earnestness and zeal felt in England for the cause, as testified by the number and rank of Protestant champions of religious brotherhood that have signified their intention of coming over to the assembly, and the amount already subscribed in England (800*l.*) towards their expenses. The appeals that have been made by the General Committee of the Alliance in Germany and the Local Committee in Berlin are about to be circulated copiously, and a printer of this town contributes 8,000 copies of them gratuitously. At a previous meeting the last London list of the names of gentlemen who had joined in the English address to the Protestants of Germany, consisting of about 400 of the higher clergy and gentry, among them Lord Shaftesbury, Admirals Brenton, Hoare, and Duff, Revs. G. H. Sumner, M.A., the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., &c., was read. The previous list contained about 2,000. Addresses were read which had been received from Wurtemberg and Baden, and even from Constantinople, in reply to the general invitation issued by the Protestants of Germany to come and meet in Berlin. Another, from the United States, was also communicated, but the list of signatures had not been forwarded with it, as it was still in circulation there.—*Berlin Correspondent of the Times.*

SYNODS IN CANADA.—The Establishment in the colonies is entering on a new phase; and in Canada, having, against its own will, been set free from the trammels in which it was held, is entering on a much healthier stage of existence. Some time since, the Canadian Parliament, as a consequence of the Clergy Reserves Act, passed a bill enfranchising the Episcopal Church of Canada, leaving it to its inherent right to hold its own synods, make its own canons, regulate its own discipline, appoint its own bishops, and found its own sees. The Governor thought it necessary to refer a bill of such importance home for the sanction of the Imperial Government. It was submitted to the Crown lawyers; and they finding no bar to its progress, it received the Royal assent. Early last month intelligence of that assent arrived in Canada; and at Toronto, on the 23rd of June, the first legal synod was held. It is thus described by the *Morning Post*:—"About 140 clergymen and 150 lay delegates assembled, with the venerable Bishop at their head, bent with the weight of years and the wear of long-continued toil, but vigorous yet in mind, calm and self-possessed on that day of signal triumph. Nothing could exceed the interest of that occasion. The assembly consisted of the high State functionaries, together with converted Indian chiefs, and several local and missionary clergy, some white and some black. The lay delegates included magistrates, merchants, large landowners, and some of the clergy from the United States, who, by courtesy, were permitted to mingle with their Canadian brethren at that interesting solemnity. Four several sessions of three hours each were held; and, although business of the deepest moment to the Church was proceeded with, and men of opposite opinions and modes of thought freely expressed their convictions, yet not one instance occurred in which the proper limits of discussion were exceeded, and every act of the synod was carried without a division. Canons were made for discipline, for presentation to and resignation of benefices, for the election of bishops, for courts of appeal, and, in short, for the whole machinery of ecclesiastical government."

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—Mention has been made at various times of the movements of the Protestants in the Charente Inférieure; and the case in which M. Massy, a gentleman of property, in the commune of Montendre, was tried not long since before the Correctional Tribunal of Jouzac, and condemned, can scarcely be forgotten. M. Massy has of late years distinguished himself by his zeal in spreading Protestant doctrines; and the curés of the neighbouring parishes have manifested great irritation at his success. The curé of Rouffignac, in February last, solemnly warned his parishioners not to attend M. Massy's services, and told them that that person's interpretation of the Scriptures were not correct. Some days after, M. Massy, in presence of witnesses, had a violent altercation with the curé of Coux, in which strong language was used on both sides. In the evening of the 11th February he held an unauthorised meeting for the purpose of public worship, at which about sixty persons attended. He delivered an address, in which he called Roman Catholic priests pharisees; accused them of deceiving the people, and of teaching erroneous doctrine; also of immorality and venality; and he besides turned into derision many of the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church. Being cited before the Correctional Tribunal of Jouzac for these violations of the law, he was condemned to 300f. fine, and a man named Ledoux, his servant, who had taken an active part in getting up the meeting, and another named Rambaud, who had lent his premises for it, were fined respectively 50f. and 16f. An appeal was three days back presented to the Imperial Court of Poitiers against these condemnations, on the ground that they were not sufficiently severe; and the court increased the condemnation on M. Massy to 500f. fine, and confirmed the condemnations passed on the other two.—*Galignani.*

CHURCH-RATES IN CROYDON.—Dissenters of all classes have combined for the overthrow of Church-rates in this parish, which is one of the largest in the kingdom where this impost is still in force. A vigorous committee has been formed, who have issued an address to the members of the Established Church in the town, signed by representatives of the Society of Friends, and the Congregational, Wesleyan, and Baptist ministers. As they are supported by some leading Churchmen they are sanguine of success.

THE SUNDAY BANDS IN THE PARK.—On Sunday afternoon the "People's Band" again performed in Regent's-park, in the presence of about 10,000 persons, and at Victoria-park there were upwards of 15,000 present. The strictest order prevailed during the performances, which were chiefly sacred music. A subscription was made at the close of the proceedings.

Religious Intelligence.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—On Monday week, a number of the former students of the Lancashire Independent College met for the purpose of presenting an address and testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Davidson on the occasion of his retirement from the chair of biblical literature. On the conclusion of the address, the testimonial, consisting of a silver standish, appropriately inscribed and accompanied by a gold pencil-case and penholder, was handed to Dr. Davidson, who replied thanking his friends for their kindness and sympathy. On the 24th ult. an address signed by eighteen of the students was presented to Dr. Davidson, in conjunction with a testimonial. We make the following extract from Dr. Davidson's reply:—

It would be inexpedient, as well as distasteful to my own feelings, to allude to the recent events, which have proceeded so far as to lead to my retirement from college duties in this place, and probably from similar duties for ever. For fourteen years I have laboured here, and spent what most would consider the best years of my life. Though the work devolving upon me was monotonous, and attended with some inconveniences, I always felt that the pleasures and advantages far outweighed the anxieties and discomforts. By degrees I became more and more identified with the tastes, studies, and feelings of students preparing for the ministry; and had learned to sympathise with persons in your situation. I naturally thought that here I was settled for the remainder of my life; and the wish of Gesenius was my wish, that I should be carried to the grave by the students. But the dream is all past, and I am compelled to seek for occupation elsewhere. With great regret do I part from you. It is but natural for me to look upon you with something of the affection of a parent who does not wish to be separated from his children. But it is useless to repine or murmur; and there are counterbalancing circumstances which lessen the severity of my regret at parting. I could never be happy in a position where I could not have the fullest liberty of exercising the rights of private judgment, and of giving to the world my honest opinions, unpopular though they might be. I will never compel any man to think with me, and I will never willingly allow others to interfere with the formation or publication of my religious opinions. Accordingly, I would sacrifice anything to the right of liberty of conscience, believing that no man ought to interfere without reasonable cause in that matter.

The remaining portion of the letter is occupied with appropriate and solemn counsel.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SQUARE-ROAD, HALIFAX.—This splendid new structure was opened for divine worship for the first time on Wednesday. The church is erected in Square-road, adjacent to the long established place of worship, Square Chapel. In fact, the edifice has been erected by the congregation of Square-road Chapel, and will be used by them in future. In point of architecture, the building is unsurpassed by any in the West Riding, or, perhaps, in the whole county of York. It is in the decorated Gothic style, and the ornamentation is elaborate in detail. The front of the building, towards Square-road, is seventy-two feet from the surface of the ground to the apex, and divided into three stages. On the south side of the building is a magnificent tower and spire, rising to an altitude of about 200 feet, and forms a conspicuous object in the town and neighbourhood. The spire is surmounted by a gilt vane. Clocks are introduced in the lower portion of the tower, and they will certainly be found a public benefit in that part of the town, on account of its proximity to the railway station. Ample provision has been made by the architect, Mr. J. James, of London, for ingress and egress. One feature of the building is a suite of corridors on the south and north sides, connected with several doors to the interior. The church is computed to seat about 1,200 persons. The pews are of oak, uniform in design, fitted uniformly with cushions and carpets. The backs of the pews, which slightly recline, are somewhat low, and, altogether, are a great improvement upon those generally in use. At the west end part of the church are transepts running south and north, in which are galleries, the light being let in through large rose windows, filled with beautifully stained glass, by Messrs. Lavers, of London. The pulpit and steps are of Caen stone, the former most exquisitely executed. There will be no gallery accommodation, with the exception of that in the transept and a slight amount in contiguity with the large window in front. The interior will be wholly unobstructed by pillars. The roof, magnificently gilded and decorated, is supported by beams springing from corbels in the wall. The interior will be lighted principally by movable chandeliers from the middle of the ceiling. The most approved plans have been adopted for warming and ventilating the church. Messrs. Beanland, of Bradford, contracted for the entire erection. A handsome and powerful new organ has been constructed by Mr. W. Holt, of Leeds. The instrument is erected on the ground floor, immediately behind the pulpit, and forms a conspicuous object in the interior. The time announced for the commencement of the services was eleven o'clock, but long before that period the church was filled in every part by a most respectable congregation, including persons and families from Bradford, Leeds, and surrounding towns. The Rev. E. Mellor offered the introductory prayer. The Rev. J. Pridie read a portion of Scripture and also offered prayer. The Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster Chapel, London, preached a most excellent and appropriate sermon, based on the words found in 2nd Chronicles, xvii. chap., 1st verse—"Though I dwell in a house of cedar, yet the ark of the Lord dwelleth within curtains." In the afternoon about 250 friends of the church and visitors partook of a cold collation in the new Mechanics' Hall. Afterwards short but expressive addresses were delivered by J. Crossley, Esq., the chairman; F. Crossley, Esq., M.P., the Mayor of Sheffield, the Rev. J. Cockin, the Rev. G. Miall (Bradford), the Rev. T. Scales, the Rev. J. Sherman, J. Payne, Esq., architect, and Mr. Beanland, contractor for the entire structure. At five o'clock a tea-meeting was held in the school-room; about 400 persons were present. In the evening services were held in the church; the congregation was again very large. The Rev. — Spencer, of Rochdale, opened the devotional exercises by reading and prayer. An able and beautiful sermon was preached by the Rev. James Parsons, of York, from Psalm xc., 1-7.—*Bradford Observer.* [The cost of the church, exclusive of parts done by private subscription, is 11,242*l.*, towards which 8,100*l.* has already been promised.]

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of this institution was celebrated at Silcoates House on Thursday week, when a considerable number of friends and subscribers were present, in addition to the parents of several of the pupils. The Rev. J. R. Campbell, M.A., of Bradford, presided over the debates and recitations of the pupils, and distributed the prizes awarded to each for his proficiency in study. The public meeting of the members and friends of the institution was held at the close of these exercises, John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, in the chair. The following is a list of the prizes obtained by the successful pupils, and which, with the exceptions specified, consisted of beautifully bound books, treating of several important branches of literature and science:—10*l.* Prize—L. Miall, 1; J. Wilks, 2. 5*l.* Prize—C. Midgley, 1; E. Atherton, 2. Greek—W. Harbutt and L. Miall, equal; B. P. Beddow, 2. Latin—J. Wilks, 1; Henry Harbutt, 2; W. Blagbrough, 3; E. Atherton, 4; J. Barff, 5; F. Reeve, 6. Mathematics—J. Cranbrook, 1; C. Midgley, 2. Logic—L. Miall, 1. History—W. Harbutt, 1; P. Ford, 2. English Literature—J. Wilks, 1. Mental Arithmetic—B. P. Beddow, 1; F. Crossley, 2; J. Gregory, 3. Geography—W. Nicholl, 1. Grammar—G. Hardie. Natural Philosophy—H. O'Hanlon. Scripture—F. Davies. Writing—F. Crossley, 1. Improvement—J. T. Spencer, 1; John Douglas Loraine, 2. An engraved silver medal was also awarded by Professor H. P. M. Du Gillon to Master L. C. Miall, for his proficiency in the French language; and certificates of merit were distributed by him to the pupils in his class. Dr. Bewglass, the principal, stated that the prizes had been well earned, and never had pupils exhibited more industry and earnestness of purpose than those over whom he was placed. By the great kindness and liberality of their much esteemed friend John Crossley, Esq., 20*l.* had been placed at their disposal for prizes. (Applause.) It had been decided that this sum should be distributed in the following manner:—One prize of 10*l.* for general excellence in classics, mathematics, and English literature. The other prizes of 5*l.* were to be awarded for proficiency in the above studies, but of a less extended character. The

Rev. J. R. Campbell, M.A., at the close of the distribution, addressed some excellent words of counsel to the pupils. After a short interval had elapsed, a public meeting was convened in the school-room, at which the friends visiting the institution took a part. John Crossley, Esq., presided, and, in opening the proceedings, called upon the Rev. Thomas Scales, of Gomersall, the secretary of the institution, to read the report, from which it appeared that the affairs of the institution were in a most flourishing condition. The number of pupils was forty-six, and many applications had been made which it was impossible to entertain, in consequence of the limited accommodation provided. One of the most interesting circumstances connected with their operations during the past year was the fact, that no medical man had attended the institution during the whole of that time. From the financial statement it appeared that a large balance was due against the treasurer, and funds were earnestly requested to sustain their efforts with unimpaired energy. The Rev. R. Cuthbertson, of Cleckheaton, then read the report of the examining committee, which spoke in the highest terms of the attainments of the pupils, and the severe competition which had been manifested. Among the resolutions afterwards moved was one thanking Professor Creak and the Rev. R. Cuthbertson for acting as examiners this year, and requesting Professor Falding and the Rev. R. Cuthbertson to conduct the examinations next year. T. Burnley, Esq., of Gomersall, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Crossley for his donation of 20*l.* for prizes, which was carried by acclamation. The Chairman said he had given the money principally with a view to afford those pupils who were desirous of matriculating at the London University some assistance, as that step could not be taken without some considerable expense. After the adoption of some other resolutions the friends adjourned to a substantial dinner provided in the hall for the guests.

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The sixty-sixth annual meeting of this association, was held July 7th and 8th, at Maize-hill Chapel, Greenwich. The sermons were preached by the Rev. W. P. Lyon, B.A., of Tunbridge Wells, and by the Rev. J. H. Gamble, of Clapton. At the public meeting, under the presidency of Alderman Wire, the usual resolutions were passed, and reports presented by the treasurer and district secretaries. A very favourable account was given of some of the congregations in the county, and reference was made to five new chapels which are in course of erection. Grants were voted; tribute was paid to the memory of those ministers who had died during the year; a resolution was passed commending the "Congregational Year Book" to the notice of the churches, and expressing a hope that its price would not be increased; the resignation of the secretaryship by the Rev. H. J. Rook, of Faversham (who has held the office for twenty-five years), was accepted; and the Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., of Maidstone, was appointed his successor.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES AT SOUTHAMPTON.—These services have been commenced here, and nothing could exceed the success which attended the first of them on Tuesday last. The long rooms were crowded, the vast majority of the congregation being working men. Printed papers, containing the litany, prayers, and two hymns, were given to each person as he entered, and the interest and the devout attention paid to the whole proceedings must have given great satisfaction to those gentlemen who have been instrumental in setting on foot these wholesome exercises. On a raised platform at the end of the room was the Rev. W. Cadman, supported by some of the principal clergy of the town; amongst others present we noticed the Revs. F. Russell, G. Cashman, J. Brock, J. Harris, Archdeacon Wigram, &c. The marked attention to the responses, the singing, and, in fact, every part of the service, was most encouraging, and the congregation separated in quietness and order at about half-past nine o'clock. The second of these services is announced to take place on Tuesday next.—*Hants Independent.*

THE WESLEYANS AND THE ARMY.—The Wesleyan Mission at Aldershott was formally inaugurated on Friday week, when the new iron chapel recently erected in the vicinity of the camp, and capable of holding 1,000 persons, was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God. The President of the Conference preached the first sermon in it; and, in the absence of Dr. Hannah, who was very ill, Mr. Jenkins preached the second opening sermon. The attendance of friends from London was large. It will be the duty of the minister stationed at Aldershott to place himself in correspondence with every military station in the British Empire, to solicit information, chiefly of Methodist parents, as to their sons who might be in the service of their country; and thus to establish a wide-spread connexion between Wesleyan Methodism and the British army. On Friday last her Majesty inspected the new chapel which was completed in the course of a few weeks by Mr. Hemmings, of Bow. Her Majesty and *suite* appeared to be highly satisfied with the building and its arrangements.

METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.—On Wednesday, a farewell meeting was held at the Metropolitan Industrial Reformatory, Grove House, Brixton-hill, on the occasion of four inmates, of excellent character, being about to emigrate to America. The Earl of Carnarvon presided. The noble chairman said there was no spectacle more gratifying than the one that had brought them together that evening. It was to restore to the world four of the inmates under better hopes and fresh auspices. The institution had been established for four years. During that time about 600 young men had applied for admission, of whom 250 had been received. About fifty had been added each year. He would remind the friends of such excellent societies that they had now arrived at a very critical point. The cause of such institutions had hitherto been popular in the fashionable world. That fashion had been gradually dying out, and the cause must eventually stand on its own merits. There were three features to be observed as regarded such societies. They should be of a private and voluntary complexion. Next, the training should be of an industrial character; and lastly, as regarded the younger classes, the more they enforced the principle of parental authority the better. The four young men who were about to emigrate should remember that the time had arrived when their promises would be practically tested. Their example would influence other parties. Their future course would be eagerly watched by their companions, whom they were on the point of leaving, and also by those who had once been associated with them in evil habits. Their well-being would be the best proof of gratitude to those who had befriended them. He had been informed that there was not known a single case of those who had been sent out to a distant land who had brought discredit on the institution. Lord Kinnaird said he had been conducted over the different parts of the institution, and he must say he had never seen one so admirably managed. He trusted that when these young men went to foreign parts, that they would write to their benefactors at home. Their doing so would be most gratifying to their former instructors. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. T. B. Owen and other gentlemen.

CHICHESTER.—After many years' separation the two divisions of the Independent interest in this city have become re-united. On Sabbath, 28th May, the two churches and congregations met for the first time in the Chapel-street Chapel (which has been selected as the more commodious) for united worship, when sermons most appropriate to the occasion were preached, morning and evening, by the Rev. T. Josephs, of Arundel. On the following Lord's-day the Rev. Dr. Massie preached two eloquent discourses to a full house. At the close of the morning services the Rev. Dr. administered the ordinance of the Lord's Supper to the united churches; at which the pithy and impressive address of the Dr. told deeply on all present.

CLERKENWELL OPEN-AIR MISSION.—The gentlemen labouring in this good work have extended their ministrations to the bodies as well as the minds of the poor people they are engaged among; and an invitation was issued to every boy in Clerkenwell, between four and nine years old, who could not get himself washed at home, to go to Lamb-square, near the "Lamb and Flag," from 7 o'clock till 10 on Sunday morning, and he would be washed from head to foot, for nothing.

HOWDEN.—The foundation-stone of the new school-room in connexion with the Independent Chapel, Howden (the erection of which has been rendered requisite by the large increase in the number of scholars) was laid on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., by Peter Spence, Esq., of Manchester. The proceedings were commenced by singing, and prayer was offered by the Rev. George Richards, pastor of the church. Mr. C. Hutchinson, one of the secretaries to the building committee, gave an interesting sketch of the history of the schools since their establishment in 1814; a list of the names of the ministers, deacons, building committee, contractor, Sabbath school teachers, ladies' bazaar committee, children attending the schools, and young men of the adult classes; an account of the abolition of pew rents and the success of the weekly offering, &c., &c. Peter Spence, Esq., then laid the foundation-stone, and delivered an able address on the importance of religious education. The Rev. A. E. Pearce, of Pendleton, Manchester, gave an appropriate speech on the necessity of supplying the soul with knowledge. An earnest and spirit-stirring address followed, by the Rev. G. Richards, after which the thanks of the assembly to Mr. Spence and Mr. Pearce were proposed by Mr. Thomas Fitch (treasurer), and seconded by Mr. Robert Ostler (secretary). The buildings include lecture-room, school-room, seven class-rooms and vestry, besides kitchen and outbuildings.

LINTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The ordination services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. G. Burgess, late of Cheshunt College, at Linton, were held on Tuesday, July 7. An introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington. Questions were asked Mr. Burgess by the Rev. Robert Davy, secretary of the South Cambs. Union. The Rev. W. A. Hurndall, of Bishop's Stortford, offered prayer, and the Rev. Henry Madgin, of Tiverton, delivered the charge. Other gentlemen present assisted in the devotional parts of the service. In the evening the Rev. R. Alleot, LL.D., President of Cheshunt College, addressed the church. The services were well attended. Many ministers from the neighbouring churches were present, accompanied in some cases by numerous friends from their own congregations. The day was one of great interest to those present, and the services solemn and impressive.

WARE, HERTS.—On Tuesday week the Rev. Wm. Leask, D.D., late of Kennington, was publicly recognised as pastor of the Congregational Church, High-street, Ware. The Rev. George Rogers, of Albany-road Chapel, Camberwell, described the nature of a Christian Church; the Rev. W. A. Hurndall, of Bishop's Stortford, offered the recognition prayer; and in the evening the Rev. Arthur Tidman, D.D., foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, preached to the church and congregation. The neighbouring ministers took part in the solemnities of the day. After the dinner, addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Barfitt, W. A. Hurndall, W. Owen, and Dr. Hewlett, in which the church and congregation were congratulated on the selection of Dr. Leask as their pastor.

TAUNTON.—On Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., a delightful meeting was held in connexion with the Sabbath-school of Silver-street Baptist Chapel. At five o'clock the teachers, children, and young people, nearly 300 in number, took tea in the large room, which was beautifully decorated. It appears that the schools have been very successful, and at the meeting Mr. R. Green, the pastor, was presented with a beautifully-worked purse, with its valuable contents, from two of the Bible-classes, as an expression of their love and thankfulness for the concern he has ever manifested for their spiritual interests.

THE REV. A. GRIFFIN has received a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Independent Church at Grays, Essex, and purposes at once to enter upon his labours there.

REV. D. J. EVANS, of Old Chapel, Stroud, has accepted the invitation of the church and congregation assembling in St. David's Congregational Church, Lewisham-road, and commenced his labours there on the first Sunday in July.

Correspondence.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your Calcutta correspondent has no doubt correctly judged that many of your readers believe that India "has been brought under the rule of England by the overruling Providence of God, with a view to its ultimate conversion to Christianity." And I regret to observe that he agrees with them, for he says that God "has placed India under Christian England for his purpose of enlightening the darkness which has ruled for centuries," and that "only in bringing India to the feet of Christ will the end of its conquest be secured." This is a sort of language very commonly employed among Christian men. I submit that it is wholly unwarrantable, and very mischievous.

There is a sense, I am aware, in which God may be properly said to do everything which in his providential administration he permits to be done, and which of course he makes subordinate to his own sovereign purposes. So he speaks of himself—"I form the light, and create darkness; I make peace, and create evil; I the Lord do all these things." So he has authorised his servants to speak of his designs, and to represent him as employing Persian, or Babylonian, or Egyptian kings as his ministers of judgment.

It is one thing, however, for the Sovereign Ruler to describe and characterise his own proceedings; and quite another thing for men to regulate their actions with presumptive reference to his designs. An authority and decisiveness of statement may be very proper in the first case, which become ignorant presumption, and often something much worse than that, in the second. Suppose Pharaoh, or Cyrus, or Nebuchadnezzar, or the murderers of Jesus, to have obtained some knowledge of the manner in which God intended to make them the means of bringing honour to himself, in the chastisement or blessing of his chosen people, or in the salvation of the world, and had justified their acts of cruelty or ambition by pleading that they were fulfilling the purposes of God, would not all men have united to condemn them the more strongly for such a pretence? Yet in what respect would the supposed reasons of their conduct have been worse than those of the majority of British Christians with reference to India?

It is true that our friends are careful to say they do not justify all that has been done by British governors and officials in the name of their country; but they accept all the consequences, and uphold a system of government which is virtually little, if at all, better than a repetition, year by year, of the deeds they repudiate. For, disguise it as we will, the authority of England over 150,000,000 of men in a distant part of the world, maintained by a military force, so organised and distributed as most effectually to arm the people against one another for our own advantage, is really an established aggression on that people, and differs nothing in kind from a first attack on their land. A government by military occupation is a tyranny, call it by what name we please; not the less wrong because it may have replaced other tyrannies of less civilised rulers, and all the more atrocious for being sustained and defended by a presumption with regard to Divine purposes of which we have no Divine intimation whatever. We may impose upon ourselves by flimsy distinctions between this conquest of ours and others which the world has witnessed before; but we may be assured that, to all except ourselves, and to the future, as impartial history will present the case, such distinctions will go for nothing.

The assumption that British empire in India is the means which God will employ for opening the way of the gospel in that country is by no means so self-evident as it seems to be commonly considered. The conduct of Christ, in the instruments he chose at first for the propagation of his truth, would lead us to infer that he never intended to use the sword as its pioneer. Those who have attempted to do so in his name, it may be safely affirmed, have obstructed the progress of the gospel, but never promoted it. The history of modern missions is another chapter in the great book of Providence, which teaches the same lesson. The missionaries who have gone forth in their own simple character, the most entirely dissociated from political patronage or protection, have been the most successful. Take the South Sea Islands as examples, and the more recent case of Madagascar. I see no rational ground for expecting that India will be an exception to the rule. The first Protestant missionaries there were not allowed to live under British authority at all, lest their teaching should tend to weaken it. It is by no means clear that their permanent influence over the people would not have been greater and happier without the protection of either British or Dutch. At all events, it is plain that the principal danger of their successors arises from their being identified with the ruling powers.

It is really pitiable to see the noble cause of missions, and the noble men who are engaged in it at home and abroad, chained so degradingly as they are at present to an un-Christian State policy; as if the means of prosecuting the work in India were dependent entirely on the

maintenance of British authority. For what is it we hear, just now, on all sides? That the first thing to be done is to send out more troops, and hold the great prize at which we have clutched with a deadlier grasp of iron, missionaries and Christian men expressing in the strongest terms their desire and prayer for the success of British arms; and all this, forsooth, that we may deliver with greater effect the message of the Prince of Peace, whose coming is without observation, whose servants were not to fight. I refuse to believe in the efficacy of such agencies for such purposes. They belong to Mohammedanism, not to Christianity.

To what special purposes God may see fit to overrule the course of events in India, I presume not to say. Of this, however, we may be sure, that there are eternal principles of rectitude which will be applied no less inflexibly to Great Britain and to British Christians than to all other nations and communities. We cannot pursue an unrighteous course without finding its consequences, in one form or another, in our own condition and character. In proportion as Christians look to State authority for sanction and help in carrying out the commission of their Master, will their faith in his power be weakened, and their own Christianity corrupted. Possibly, the present cowering attitude of the reputed champions of the Cross behind human defences is an indication that this curse is already upon us. We have been loud in our self-gratulations that to us has been committed the trust to enlighten the myriad population of the Eastern Continent; that on us God has conferred the honour of bearing to them the truth by which their colossal and multiform superstitions are to be cast down and destroyed. What if it shall at length appear that our unfaithfulness has deprived us of the distinction we have been so ready to claim? What if, by our unlawful strivings with the principles of evil, we raise up difficulties, in the enmities we inspire against ourselves, before which we shall be deservedly rebuked and driven back—and which others, with a mightier faith and a purer zeal, shall have the honour to overcome.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
London, July 20, 1857. JOHN LIGGINS.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Chelsea New Bridge, against proposed toll, 14.
Conveyance of Mails by Rail Bill, against, 3.
——— in favour, 4.
County Rates, for financial boards, 6.
Divorce Bill, against, 87.
——— for alteration, 27.
Liturgy, against alteration, 1.
Lunatics (Scotland) Bill, against, 12.
——— in favour, 1.
Medical Officers of Unions, for redress of grievances, 13.
Paper Duty, for repeal, 4.
Poor-law (Ireland), for amendment, 1.
Probates Bill, in favour, 1.
Sale of Beer, &c., Bill, against, 2.
Adulteration of Food Bill, against, 26.
Medical Profession Bill, in favour, 19.
——— against, 1.
Opium Trade, for suppressing, 4.
Weights and Measures Bill, in favour, 2.
British Guiana, for immigrants, 1.
Annuity Tax Bill, in favour, 2.
Bible, for revision, 1.
Church-rates, against abolition without an equivalent, 2.
Surrey Canal, in favour, 1.
Cotton, &c., India, for promoting cultivation, 1.
Idiots, for protecting, 1.
Probates Bill, for alteration, 7.
——— compensation, 2.
Burial Acts, for amendment, 1.
Lord's-day, for better observance, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Clerks of Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill.
Loan Societies Bill.
Sale of Corn, &c., Bill.
Commons Inclosure Bill.
Land and Assessed Taxes, &c., (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill.
Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill.
Public Health Act (1848) Amendment Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill.
Canada and New Brunswick Boundaries Bill.
Police (Scotland) Bill.
Chelsea New Bridge Bill.
Oxford University Bill.
Sale of Obscene Books, &c., Bill.
Representative Peers (Ireland) Bill.
New Zealand Government Act Amendment Bill.
Boundaries of Burghs Extension (Scotland) Bill.
Copyright Acts Consolidation Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Assessments (Scotland) Bill.
Dulwich College Bill.
Loan Societies Bill.
Commons Inclosure Bill.
Public Works (Ireland) Bill.
Illicit Distillation (Ireland) Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill.
Land, &c., (Scotland) Bill.
Valuation, &c., (Scotland) Bill.
Clerk of Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill.
Canada and New Brunswick, &c., Bill.
Chelsea New Bridge Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Married Women Bill.
Banking Bill.
Boundaries of Land (Ireland) Bill.
Probates Bill.
Illicit Distillation (Ireland) Bill.
Turnpike Acts, &c., Bill,
Land Tax, &c., Bill.
Public Works (Ireland) Bill.
Land and Assessed Taxes, &c., Bill.
Public Health Act (Aldershott) Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Bill Chamber (Scotland) Bill.
Militia Ballots Suspension Bill.
Glebe Lands (Ireland) Bill.
Fraudulent Trustees, &c., Bill.
Reformatory Schools Bill.
Attornies and Solicitors (Colonial Courts) Bill.

DEBATES.

JUDGMENTS EXECUTIONS, &c., BILL.

The House of Commons on Wednesday having again resolved itself into committee to consider the details of the Judgments Executions, &c., Bill, the opposition to the measure continuing, and even increasing in strength, Mr. CRAUFURD, who introduced the bill, consented to a motion that the chairman should leave the chair, so that the bill is virtually withdrawn.

THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

On the motion for the second reading of the Married Women's Bill, Sir J. Y. BULLER, who urged various objections to the measure, moved the usual amendment, with the view of stopping its further progress. Sir E. PERRY, who had charge of the bill, besought the house to agree to read it a second time. No further step would, he said, be taken to pass it unless the Divorce Bill, which now awaited discussion, should be rejected. Under that contingency, which he regarded as somewhat probable, he wished to have in reserve the present measure, as affording a means of determining, upon just principles, the legal status of married women. Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD consented to the second reading of the bill, considering that the law required alteration, but he consented under protest, believing it to be a most rashly constructed measure, that would lead to considerable evil and great confusion. Mr. ROEBUCK having spoken briefly in favour of the bill, and Mr. DE VERE against it, upon a division the amendment was negatived by 120 to 65.

The bill was read a second time, and is to be referred to a select committee.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES BILL.

The house having gone into committee on this bill, a long discussion ensued upon the first clause, in which the principle of the measure was challenged and various amendments were proposed, and after debate carried to a division. One of these modifications being carried by a considerable majority (114 to 69) was considered so destructive to the scope and purport of the measure that Mr. Hutt declined to go on with his bill. The chairman was therefore ordered to leave the chair.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, Lord ELLENBOROUGH again brought before their lordships the prospects of India, and recommended that the Government should at once contract a loan for 5,000,000*l.* to relieve her finances of the burden the present mutiny, with all its unfortunate consequences, would cast upon them. He most earnestly hoped that the noble earl and the Duke of Argyll, who was in the habit of attending to the Indian business in that house, would take the trouble of looking into the matter, and not trust to the representations of the clerks of the India Board.

Earl GRANVILLE protested against the assumption that the President of the Board of Control did not give every possible attention to the subject.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: That may be the belief of the Government, but I communicate very extensively with gentlemen connected with India, and I never met one of them who has not the most thorough distrust of the gentleman who is now at the head of the Board of Control. (Laughter.)

In the Commons on Monday, Mr. ROEBUCK asked the President of the Board of Control whether there was any truth in an announcement that had been made in one of the public journals that a telegraphic despatch had come from Bombay stating that the army of Bombay had broken out into mutiny?

Mr. VERNON SMITH said neither her Majesty's Government nor the Court of Directors of the East India Company had received any information on that subject. (Cheers.) He did hope that in the present excited state of public feeling in reference to the calamitous events which had occurred in India, the editors of respectable public newspapers would abstain from publishing rumours calculated to prejudice the minds of the people of this country, unless they were assured in every instance of their perfect accuracy. (Hear, hear.) He could not believe in the rumour to which the hon. and learned gentleman had referred, and that opinion was strengthened by the impressions he had received from the last accounts that had come into the hands of the Government. (Hear hear.)

WRITS SUSPENDED.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Colonel FRENCH moved that the Speaker do issue his writ to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland to make out a new writ for electing a burgess for the borough of Galway in the room of Mr. A. O'Flaherty. Lord LOVAINE moved, by way of amendment, that the writ be suspended till Thursday next. After a few words from Sir G. Grey, the motion was withdrawn and the amendment agreed to.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved that the Speaker do not issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland to make out a new writ for the electing of a knight of the shire for the county of Mayo before Thursday next. After a short discussion, in which an attempt was made to discuss the report of the committee, the motion was agreed to.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

On the order for going into a committee of supply, Mr. ROEBUCK moved the following resolution:—

That the war with Persia was declared, prosecuted, and concluded without information of such transactions being communicated to Parliament, while expensive armaments were equipped without the sanction of a vote of this house; and that such conduct tends to weaken its just authority, and to dispense with its constitutional control over the finances of the country, and renders it requisite for this house to express its strong reprobation of such a course of proceeding.

He complained that the house had been entirely passed over in this matter, and that it had a right to inquire into the principles upon which the expedition had been undertaken, for which the expenses it was to be called upon to vote had been incurred. He affirmed that a more contemptuous mode of proceeding had never been adopted by a minister since the house had been a House of Commons.

I am not at all surprised at the conduct of the noble lord. It is the result of the great confidence which he has in himself, but I think late events ought to have served as a warning to him. The state of India at the present moment is one of the most striking evidences of the mistakes of the noble lord. Events are occurring there which involve the interests of England. If we lose our empire in India—and we may lose it—(cries of "No, no!" from the Opposition)—I understand that exclamation, it is a thoroughly English "No." (Cheers.) No man can join in the feeling which dictates it more heartily than I do. You believe yourselves able to meet even this great emergency, but you will not deny that it is a great emergency. (Hear, hear.) I have that confidence in my countrymen—in their indomitable spirit—that I have no doubt, in spite of the mistakes of the noble lord, they will overcome the present difficulty. Nevertheless, I say the noble lord has made a great mistake. I may even use a stronger word. India is now the opprobrium of the noble lord's administration. He has reduced India to its present position, and if we lose India we lose the world. My charge against the noble lord, therefore, is not a small one. First, I say that he has insulted the House of Commons—that he has pursued the course of utterly passing it by—that he has declared war, undertaken an expedition, and made peace without asking your approval or consulting your wishes. He has acted as if you were not in existence. The House of Commons is, in the opinion of the noble lord, an utter cipher. Such is the first charge I bring against the noble lord. The next is that he has chosen an occasion for thus treating the House of Commons the most dangerous to England that has occurred since the declaration of independence by America. By a want of care, by a want of foresight, by that sort of rashness that constant success engenders, he has denuded India of her defences and thus led to all the dangerous consequences that have occurred.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the ground upon which the war had been undertaken—namely, the occupation of Herat by Persia. He need hardly remind the house of the importance to the Indian empire that Herat should not fall into the hands of Persia, which was little more than a vassal power of Russia.

Sir J. GRAHAM: What! Persia a vassal of Russia! Do you really mean to assert that as a fact?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: Well, I shall not insist upon the word, but the power of Russia is so preponderating in Central Asia that Persia is necessarily guided in its foreign relations by the influence of its mighty neighbour. (Hear, hear.)

It was considered necessary that the independence of the territory between India and Persia should be maintained, and that was the main ground upon which the war was entered upon. In reply to Mr. Roebuck's objection, that no special communication had been made to Parliament upon the subject of the war, he observed that none had been made on the former expedition to Karrak and Bushire, there being no doubt of the prerogative of the Crown to declare war, and of the right of the Governor-General of India to commence hostilities in the East. He was at a loss, therefore, he said, to know how Mr. Roebuck could maintain that there had been any irregularity committed, or the smallest disrespect offered to Parliament. He denied that the events in India could be connected, as Mr. Roebuck had attempted to do, with the withdrawal of troops from India to the Persian Gulf.

The question of our relations with Persia and India was then discussed at some length by Mr. Baillie, Lord Bury, Mr. Danby Seymour, and Mr. Willoughby, who approved the policy pursued by the Government. Mr. NISBET, speaking from experience and observation in India, attributed the mutiny primarily to over-indulgence towards high-caste Sepoys and the paucity of European officers. Sir W. WILLIAMS observed that, within his personal knowledge, the designs of Russia upon India were the theme of conversation throughout the East. Under these circumstances the war with Persia was, in his opinion, politic. If the finger of Russia were seen at Herat, that of England was seen at Mohammerah.

Lord J. RUSSELL said Mr. Roebuck had raised two questions—first, as to the control of the house over grants of money; and, secondly, the policy of the Persian war. With regard to the first, the house having been in a great measure a consenting party, and, although he did not think the Government were altogether without blame, it did not amount to so grave a charge as to render it necessary for the house to come to so strong a resolution. As to the second question, he believed that as good a convention might have been had as we have got without a war, upon the basis of the concessions made by Ferukh Khan at Constantinople, or by the means of temperate diplomatic discussions. In conclusion he observed that the only way to keep peace was by endeavouring to smooth down quarrels, and telling our agents that it was not our interest or our work to inflame differences.

Mr. WALPOLE said, with regard to the policy of the war, he agreed with Lord J. Russell, but, in respect to the constitutional question as to the commencement of the war, the involving the country in expense without any communication to Parliament, he was disappointed at the tone of that noble lord. It was clear from the papers that the Government had actually incurred expenses on account of this war long before any announcement was made to Parliament, which ought to have been called together as soon as any expenditure had been resolved upon. This was a constitutional question of the greatest magnitude, and the house had a right to ask from the Government some more satisfactory information than it had hitherto received. He should not negative Mr. Roebuck's motion; he should vote for going into a committee of supply, but upon the distinct understanding that the Government of this country were not to involve it in the expenses of a war without the knowledge of Parliament.

Mr. V. SMITH denied that it was constitutionally the duty of a Minister of the Crown to consult Parliament before going to war or making peace; and he questioned, moreover, the policy of disclosing to

the world our intentions when hostilities were contemplated. If a projected war was to be the subject of debate it would make the enemy acquainted with his danger. In considering the policy of the war he alluded to the unfriendly temper manifested for a series of years by the Persian Court, and to the proofs that it eagerly coveted the possession of Herat, which, he contended, ought to be in the hands of an Affghan chief. He denied that the same treaty could have been had at Constantinople as at Paris. The powers of Ferukh Khan were defective at the former place, and the negotiations were broken off by him.

Mr. GLADSTONE, whose rising was greeted with loud cheers, earnestly condemned the views enunciated by Mr. Smith—

I, however, for one am thoroughly convinced, even in the middle of the 19th century, when, as it appears to me, the principle of constitutional liberty has greatly retrograded (hear, hear), of the value of the privileges of this house, and of its control over the Government through the medium of finance. Not only is that privilege of importance, but it is of such overwhelming importance that without it, in my humble judgment, we have no guarantee either for the liberty, the glory, or the safety of this country. (Hear, hear.)

He took an unfavourable view of the policy of the Persian war, and was sceptical as to the world-wide importance ascribed to the city of Herat. The power of England had nothing to fear so long as it was exercised with justice, though our own folly might create difficulties and dangers. The policy of the Persian war, however, was not embraced in the terms of the motion; but, as peace had been made on terms less unfavourable to Persia than Persia herself had offered, we had gone to war for an object which, as soon as we commenced hostilities, we found it inexpedient to pursue or unattainable, the original *sine quâ non* being the dismissal of the Sadr Azam.

It appears to me that if cover and authority adequate to the justification of these proceedings could be extracted from that history it might greatly avail towards the excuse of her Majesty's Government; but, instead of showing that the system was sound and safe, it ought rather the more to waken our jealousies and to render us alive to the fact that we have erected in India a vast and powerful machinery of government, armed with and supported by a splendid army, and that the liberties of this country and of its Parliament are, indeed, greatly curtailed, if we are to be told that, although war cannot be made with the Queen's army except under the immediate sanction of Parliament, yet that whatever can be done by the Minister, through the medium of the Indian army, of Indian finance, and of the Indian executive, may be begun, continued, and concluded without the assent, either express or implied, of this house. (Prolonged cheers.)

Adverting, however, to the fact that the circumstances referred to in the first resolution occurred prior to the dissolution, he was willing to waive pressing home that resolution provided that he had a security that the liberties and privileges of that house were guaranteed against the formidable dangers involved in the precedent.

Lord PALMERSTON could not concur in the constitutional doctrine or approve the constitutional conduct of Mr. Roebuck. He denied the doctrine that it was a part of the constitution of this country that the Crown ought not to make either war or peace without the previous consent of Parliament; on the contrary, the constitution vested in the Crown the prerogative and discretion of war and peace, with this reserve, that when the advisers of the Crown felt it to be their duty to counsel war or peace they were bound to take the earliest opportunity of communicating the fact to Parliament; and this had been done in the present case.

We did in the speech from the throne at the opening of the session communicate to the Legislature the fact of these disputes with the Shah, as well as the naval and military operations which had taken place. Why, Sir, where was the hon. and learned member for Sheffield then? (Hear, hear.) Where was his constitutional jealousy—where was the right hon. member for the University of Oxford—where was the right hon. member for the University of Cambridge—where were these constitutional champions? (Cheers.) Silent as the grave! (Laughter.) Where was the vote of censure—where the reprobation which the hon. and learned gentleman wishes now to call down upon us from this house? There are some things, Sir, which are said, like the oak, to require a long time to attain to maturity; but when they do attain to maturity their strength, vigour, and substance are proportioned to the length of time they take to develope. So it is with the indignation of the hon. and learned gentleman. (Laughter.) He might have risen with boiling blood on the second day of the session, and said, "Why, here you have got us into a war with Persia, and you did not call Parliament together for a fortnight ago. I will call the attention of the house to the circumstances, and move a vote of censure upon you." He might have recorded, in a resolution couched in the mild and gentle terms for which he is so distinguished (laughter), the sense of the house upon this flagrant violation of its privileges. But he has thought well on the matter, he has brooded over his indignation from February to July, and he comes forth now, not with a vote of censure but with a vote of reprobation, the strength of his resolution having cooled in a degree proportionate with the time that it has been suspended and with the heat of the weather which has intervened. (Cheers and laughter.)

What moment had he chosen for his motion? When the feelings of the country were agonised by the accounts received from India. But the thoughts and feelings of the hon. and learned gentleman, he observed, had been proved not to be the thoughts and feelings of the people of England. With respect to Herat, if there were no Russia on one side and no British India on the other, it would be a matter of indifference in whose possession it was. But, Herat being the key of Affghanistan and India, and Persia, a weak power, being next door neighbour of Russia, the possession of Herat by the former would facilitate its acquisition by the latter, and, even without the invasion of India, this would shake the confidence in our power in India and the fidelity of our allies.

Mr. DISRAELI said that no one could pretend that the resolutions did not profess a constitutional principle in nervous, proper, and parliamentary language—(cheers)—but the mover of them was assailed in tones of vituperation, and told that he was taking an un-English part. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Disraeli) asked if Mr. Roebuck's resolution for an inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol was an un-English resolution. ("Hear," and cheers.) He recollected that, when the turbulent and aggressive policy of the noble lord was brought before the house by an eminent statesman, Mr. Roebuck came forward with one of his "un-English" resolutions, and with the assistance of a scant majority enabled the noble lord to continue his career. He (Mr. Disraeli) thought the honourable member for Sheffield was justified in calling attention to the subject referred to in the resolutions, but he did not think that the premises of the honourable gentleman justified the sweeping and severe conclusion at which he would arrive, and therefore his (Mr. Disraeli's) course would be to vote for going into committee of supply. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.)

The house divided—

For going into committee of supply	352
For Mr. Roebuck's resolutions ...	38
Majority	— 314

The announcement was received with laughter and ministerial cheers.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

In the House of Lords on Friday night Lord BROUGHAM proposed an Address to her Majesty, praying that she would give no encouragement to the scheme of importing Africans to her own tropical dominions, and would use her influence with her allies to discountenance any such project. The noble lord, after describing the French project for importing free negroes into Guadaloupe and Martinique, said: It was proposed that the Africans being slaves in their own country, should be induced to emigrate to the West Indies—that care should be taken to see that the contract made with them was observed—that they should have the security of Government officers for the performance of the contract made with them, and that care should be taken of them on the voyage—that, on their arrival in the West Indies, they would also have the Government security for their good and kind treatment by their masters, to whom they were to be bound as indentured apprentices—and that security would be given that when they chose they should be brought back at the cost of those who brought them to the West Indian colony. It was not the first time that he (Lord Brougham) had heard language of a similar kind. He then referred back to the speeches of Mr. Pitt and others to show that the arguments for the new scheme were similar to those urged for the maintenance of the old. He referred to the prosperous state of trade on the African coast, which had reached the extent of two millions a year. They were now called upon to put a stop to the improvement of trade and the progress of civilisation, by sending men there to purchase slaves, and by holding out inducements for the waging of war for the express purpose of making captives to be sold and carried to slavery.

Lord CLARENDON, in reply, expressed his entire concurrence in the Address, and described the course which the Government had taken in their negotiation with France. The French Government said they would make the experiment of importing free labour, and her Majesty's Government seeing reason to fear the consequences which Lord Brougham apprehended, brought the subject under the consideration of the French Government, who informed them of the precautions they had taken, and said the persons who received licenses to trade would only have to do with negroes born free. The French Government then said, the system adopted by them was precisely the same as that which had been adopted by this country, whereupon her Majesty's Government informed the French Goverment they had abandoned that system, because they found that where slavery did not exist on the coast of Africa the project had failed, and because it was the means of making an unfounded impression on the minds of the chiefs that they encouraged the slave trade. He mentioned these facts in order to show that the matter had been under the constant attention of her Majesty's Government. The experiment would require the greatest attention and care on the part of the French Government; and he trusted and believed that in the effort to render it successful their flag would not be sullied with slavery. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of MALMESBURY said it would be a great advantage if a scheme could be devised by which the teeming population of Africa could find their way as free labourers to America. He was not, however, sanguine on the subject.

The Earl of HARROWBY believed that the Kroomen were willing to be absent a considerable time from their homes, but whether for six years was another question. Their habit was to go away for not more than two years at a time. The noble earl read a letter from an African chief to a Liverpool merchant, in answer to an inquiry as to the possibility of obtaining free labourers from the coast of Africa. The chief did not understand labourers to mean anything but slaves, and with the idea that slaves were meant said he had made inquiries and could obtain as many as were wanted, and the price would be four boxes of brass or copper for each man, woman, or child.

Lord BROUGHAM, in reply, referred to an article in the organ of the slave-holding party in Carolina, stating that if England and France should determine that the importation of negroes into their colonies from the coast of Africa was free emigration, the old trade of importing negroes would be equally open to the southern states of America, and the enforcement of any contract for wages would have afterwards to be decided by the courts, according to the law of such states, so that when slavery was established by public opinion and the law, there would be no redress.

The motion was then agreed to.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

This question occupied a considerable portion of the time of the House of Commons on Friday, and at last gave rise to an exciting scene.

Early in the evening, when Mr. Dillwyn gave notice that he should postpone his motion, Lord BURGHLEY asked whether the Bath Election Committee had not been adjourned in order that Mr. Horsman might attend the meeting respecting the Jewish Disabilities? Mr. HORSMAN explained, that the committee had adjourned with the full consent of the counsel and agents, and that not a shilling additional expense had been caused by it. Lord GALWAY, a member of the committee, said that had he known the purpose for which Mr. Horsman desired to go away, he would have divided the committee. Mr. S. FITZGERALD, another member of the committee, said that Mr. Horsman had represented that it was almost impossible that he could attend. There was much acrimony in the discussion; but Mr. HORSMAN denied that he said a word to the effect stated by Mr. Fitzgerald. The motion before the house was, that at its rising the house should adjourn till Monday.

After an interval devoted to various matters, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said his constituents desired to know the decision of the Government with respect to the bill he proposed to introduce, intended to clear up the ambiguity in the 1st and 2nd Victoria, by which all persons in courts of justice, upon any occasion, are permitted to make oath in any form that is binding upon their consciences. The ambiguity is in the words "on any occasion," as to whether it is confined to courts of justice or extends to higher authority. He proposed to declare that it should extend to the High Court of Parliament as well as elsewhere "upon all occasions." Here he was interrupted on a point of "order;" and the Speaker holding that it was irregular to anticipate a notice of motion on the motion that the House at its rising should adjourn till Monday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the house do now adjourn. He had a practical object in view, from which he would not be deterred—he desired to know whether, if the house assented to the introduction of his bill, Lord Palmerston would set apart a day for its discussion? Before the question was answered, Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE reminded the house, that as Baron Rothschild had not presented himself to take the oaths, the citizens of London had no evidence of their wrong; and he suggested that Baron Rothschild should present himself to be sworn. The house might then, perhaps, admit him to take the oath, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian."

Lord PALMERSTON said he could not give a day for the proposed discussion of Lord John's bill, as "our days are numbered."

It is impossible, until the public business shall have advanced in a more certain manner, to promise any members that I will give them, at an early period at least, a Government day for the discussion of the bills which they may think it advisable to bring in.

Late in the night Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the 1st and 2d Victoria, c. 108, entitled "an act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain oaths;" and repeated that he proposed the principle of that act should apply to Members of Parliament.

Mr. WALPOLE said the object sought was to admit the Jews to Parliament, and set aside the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, which had determined that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" are part of the substance of the oath. The motion was an attempt to violate the spirit of the rules of Parliament and reopen a question already determined.

The house was asked deliberately to put itself in antagonism with the other branch of the Legislature—a course which had never been regarded as a wise one, and which could only be pursued when the object of those who advocated it was not to convince but to overawe their opponents. (Cheers from below the gangway on the Ministerial side.) Hon. gentlemen who cheered might rely upon it they were embarking in a course pregnant with the greatest danger, the result of which could only be to impair the dignity and weaken the authority of Parliament.

Mr. ROEBUCK asked the house at once to settle this question by saying that a member coming to the table should take the oath in the manner most binding upon his conscience. In its own case the house ought to be the sole expounder of the law. He asked the noble lord, however, to adopt a bolder course. For himself he was willing to brave every danger, and the noble lord should find him a strong supporter.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said, it was obvious that the question required more mature discussion than it was likely to receive at that hour of the morning (ten minutes past two). He therefore moved the adjournment of the house. The bill was a tyrannical and revolutionary attempt to overawe the other house in the exercise of a fair discretion.

Mr. SALISBURY should be glad to see Baron Rothschild in the house, but he would be no party to admit him in an unconstitutional manner.

Mr. Newdegate's motion for adjournment was negatived by 109 to 55.

Mr. WARREN having moved the adjournment of the debate, Lord JOHN RUSSELL cited the case of

Mr. Pease in order to prove that the House of Commons has dispensed with the oath and permitted an affirmation to be taken in its stead. He also cited the opinion of Baron Alderson in support of the view that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" had not been originally introduced into the oath for the purpose of meeting the case of the Jews, but to obviate certain doctrines which, upon the part of Roman Catholics, were supposed to have been entertained. It was quite evident, however, the noble lord added, that the object of hon. members opposite was to prevent a fair consideration of the question, and if they were prepared to proceed in that policy he for one should advise Baron Rothschild to come to the table of that house and claim his right to take his seat as the representative of the city of London.

Mr. ROEBUCK, for one, was disposed to move that Baron Rothschild should be allowed to take his seat in that house without the necessity of taking the oath, and if he were to do so, he (Mr. Roebuck) would be prepared to move that any person who should prosecute the noble baron for having taken that course should be deemed guilty of a breach of the privileges of that house.

Lord LOVAINE protested against this revolutionary doctrine.

The motion was negatived by 100 to 52.

Mr. HUME moved the adjournment of the house, which was negatived by 97 to 51.

Sir B. BRYDGES expressed a hope that the unseemly contest would not be longer continued—(cheers from the ministerial side of the house)—and that the noble lord and the house would assent to the adjournment of the debate, which he begged to move. Mr. WARREN complained of the attempt made on the ministerial side to bully the opponents of this bill into adopting it. Mr. ROEBUCK asked the Speaker whether the word "bully" was Parliamentary language? (Laughter.) Mr. WARREN withdrew the expression, and said he was determined to remain in the house until this time (four o'clock) to morrow, to oppose the endeavour to force such a measure upon the house. The motion was rejected by 83 to 49.

Lord GALWAY moved what he thought would be considered a most reasonable proposition, namely, that the house do now adjourn. (Laughter.) In discussing such a question they ought not to forget they were breaking the Jewish Sabbath. (Laughter.) Lord J. RUSSELL said, that looking at the temper of the house, and seeing that there was nothing very important on the paper for Tuesday, he would consent to adjourn the debate till that day. Many hon. gentlemen desire to seat Baron Rothschild by resolution. He certainly should persevere with his bill, in the hope of preventing a collision, and it would not be his fault if his conciliatory course was not adopted.

The motion for the adjournment of the house was then withdrawn, and it was arranged that Lord J. Russell should renew his motion on Tuesday.

The house adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

EXPENSES OF THE PERSIAN AND CHINESE WARS.

The House of Commons went into committee of supply late on Friday. On a vote of 500,000*l.* to defray the expenses of the Persian war, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained, that the estimate of the cost of the Persian war was 1,865,000*l.*; one-half of which is our share. He proposed to take a vote of 500,000*l.* at once; but as the Indian Treasury had suffered loss, and it was probable the collection of the revenue would be interrupted, he should probably propose a supplemental estimate for the remaining 400,000*l.* due by us. He further explained, that the estimate for military services in China would be 400,000*l.*, instead of 500,000*l.*, as troops going to China would be diverted from that destination when they touched at Singapore. The 100,000*l.*, however, would be taken as a supplemental estimate for the naval service. He had ample provision in the Exchequer to meet these and other exigencies. The estimate of expenditure for the year ending 1st April had exceeded the actual expenditure by 1,860,000*l.* In the last quarter there had been a gain of 500,000*l.* on tea, coffee, and sugar, and of 500,000*l.* on the malt-duty. The Exchequer is therefore richer by 2,860,000*l.* than in February he had calculated it would be. As a set-off against this, there would be 1,135,000*l.* for Sound-dues redemption; 535,000*l.* for the Persian war; 400,000*l.* for China; 100,000*l.* for the navy; and 40,000*l.* for the Princess Royal; total, 2,210,000*l.* against 2,860,000*l.*

The debate upon the resolution under the latitude allowed in committees spread over a large area, embracing not only the policy of the Persian war, the finances both of England and India, and other congenial topics, but diverged into the subject of the China war.

Mr. GLADSTONE pointed out the rapid increase of the estimated expenses of the Persian war from 265,000*l.* in March last to 900,000*l.* on the present occasion. Adverting to the Chinese question, he endorsed the expression of Lord John Russell, that our proceedings in China were "flagitious," and then proceeded to the question of whether the English flag was flying on board the lorcha *Arrow*, the sole ground of the justification of the British authorities for what they had done in China—remarking that he had received explicit information from Englishmen in China that it was notorious that the English flag was not flying. (Hear, hear.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that when they are going to vote a large sum of money—probably only a prelude to another sum as large, if not greater—it was fit that they should know whether it was meant to go to war with China instead of carrying on hostilities at Canton; and if so, what were the demands we make on China?

Lord PALMERSTON:

My noble friend and the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford retain their opinions as to the proceedings which have taken place in China. They are perfectly welcome to retain those opinions. The people of England have decided the question—("Hear, hear," and cries of "Oh!"); and therefore, though my noble friend thinks those proceedings flagitious, and though the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford shares that opinion, that is a matter of total indifference to her Majesty's Government. (Laughter and cheers.) We rest upon the sanction which the people of the United Kingdom have given to those proceedings—(Cries of "No!" and cheers)—and having made an appeal to the country we are content with the result. (Cheers.)

In respect to Mr. Gladstone's allusion to the *Arrow* case he reminded him that it was proved by the evidence of eye-witnesses that not only was the British flag flying, but also the "Blue Peter," which was a signal that the lorcha was on the point of departure. Lord Palmerston indicated the course intended to be pursued in China—

The course we are pursuing is this. We are not going to make war with the northern ports, which maintain the most friendly relations with British merchants. We are going in the first place to adopt a course which seems most consonant with international usages. Great outrages have been committed by the local authorities of a port in China, and we shall address ourselves to the Emperor of China for redress and satisfaction. We have sent a special mission from this country for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the Imperial Government, and making demands upon that Government. As my noble friend properly stated, we are not at war with China at the present moment. There has been a collision between the local authorities, Chinese and British, and Canton and Hong Kong, but that does not of itself constitute war between England and China, and we may hope that the Imperial Government will take such a view of the transaction that it may be ready to afford satisfaction and redress, which will render war unnecessary. But, at the same time, anticipating the possibility of a different issue, we are sending a military force to Canton which will enable the commander of the British forces to act against the city of Canton if the Imperial Government refuse or are unable to give us the satisfaction we demand.

Mr. DISRAELI held that the noble lord had left the country in the lurch by omitting to prosecute vigorously the war for which the Parliament was elected.

Is this war with China vigorously prosecuted? (Cheers.) Why, according to the noble lord, it is no war at all. (Cheers and laughter.) Are hostilities even carried on? According to the noble lord there are no troops to prosecute them. Why, the very issue which was placed before the people of England, on which their opinion was demanded, and to obtain their verdict upon which Parliament was dissolved, no longer exists. (Cheers.) The noble lord is installed in power, and is proud of his position because he is not performing a contract which, according to his own account, he was bound to fulfil, although this house was elected in order that he might have a powerful majority to support him in its fulfilment. (Cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON—

I really congratulate the right hon. gentleman upon the belligerent impatience he has manifested (loud laughter, and cheers); and I count upon his entire support when the result of our operations shall crown the wishes he has so ardently expressed. (Cheers and laughter.) I can assure the right hon. gentleman that he will not be disappointed (laughter), for we are pursuing in proper course the objects which the people of this country and the right hon. gentleman so ardently desire—the redress of injuries and the vindication of our honour; but we consider that the best mode of attaining those objects is by pursuing the course sanctioned by international usage—namely, by applying in the first instance to the Government of China for redress before proceeding to hostilities. (Cheers.)

Sir C. WOOD had within the last fortnight received a private letter from his friend Sir M. Seymour, stating that it was perfectly untrue that any bombardment of Canton had taken place or that a single shell had been thrown against any of the property of the inhabitants. (Cheers.) He would bring it down to the house on Monday night and read that portion which referred to this matter. (Cheers.)

Colonel BOLDERO said, the number of men voted for the colonies and for home service was 123,000. The Government was taking away 15,000 or 20,000 men. He wished to know whether the Government intended to raise the force of men, and if so how could it be done?

Lord PALMERSTON said that by recruiting and withdrawing men from the colonies the Government would replace the men sent to India, or a portion of them.

The Committee voted 500,000*l.* for the Persian war; 400,000*l.* for operations in China; 2,000 additional men for the sea service, 70,082*l.* for their pay, and 28,276*l.* for provisions, &c. Then the house resumed.

Lord PALMERSTON, on an urgent application by Mr. Disraeli, promised to set apart Monday week for the discussion of the present state of India. Monday week was fixed instead of Friday, because Lord Palmerston anticipates information of considerable importance by the mail that will arrive at the end of next week.

THE DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, on the report of the committee of supply, Mr. BENTINCK, agreeably to notice, called attention to the state of the naval and military defences of the country, with the view of obtaining from the Government some more satisfactory information upon the subject than had been afforded in the replies of Lord Palmerston and Sir C. Wood.

Lord PALMERSTON said, as far as regarded the defences of the country and the state of Europe, there was no reason for calling upon Parliament for a greater amount of force than had been voted; but if an emergency should arise, an application could be made to Parliament. It was true that a portion of the force had been required in India; but, to fill up the gap, recruiting had been ordered, which would go on without requiring any assistance from Parliament. To have recourse to the militia would be a very expensive mode of recruiting for the line; Government had no power to embody the militia, except in certain exigencies, without the sanction of Parliament. In reply to Lord Vane Tempest, the noble lord stated that the amount of force either embarked or under orders for India was about 20,000 men, partly recruits for the European corps in the service of the company, partly infantry of the line, partly cavalry, and about 1,000 artillery. If it should be found necessary to send further reinforcements the Government would apply to Parliament.

The FIRST LORD of the ADMIRALTY, replying to various questions and comments, entered into a detailed description of the present condition of the navy. With respect to home defences, he contended that the country had never before possessed a larger available force upon a peace establishment.

Sir J. PAKINGTON renewed the inquiries, more than once previously urged, respecting the intentions of Government as to the prosecution of hostilities in China. He accompanied his inquiries by various witticisms upon past transactions, and drew sundry inferences of ministerial blundering and incapacity.

Sir C. WOOD, making another explanatory speech, repeated and confirmed his statement, made on a previous night, that the bombardment of Canton had been limited to those parts of the town which were occupied by troops or public buildings. The most friendly relationship still existed, and in all probability would be continued with all the other ports in China.

General THOMPSON thought the whole series of hostilities in Canton far more resembled a filibustering expedition than civilised warfare.

The motion was then agreed to, and the report received.

PROBATES BILL.

The house then went into committee again upon the Probates and Letters of Administration Bill for the consideration of new clauses. A series of clauses was proposed by the Attorney-General, and agreed to, authorising the Court of Probate to cause questions of fact to be tried by a jury before itself, or direct an issue to a court of law.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved a clause providing that district registrars should not grant probate or administration where the deceased is entitled to Government stock, or other stock or shares transferable in the metropolitan district. This clause was opposed by Sir J. TROLLOPE, as at variance with the understanding on a former occasion, when the limitation clause was negatived; and, after a long and obstinate debate, in which the opinion of the committee seemed decidedly adverse to this restriction upon country probates, notwithstanding warnings of the Attorney-General and suggestions by him as to the incompetency of the district courts, it was abandoned by him.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, a clause allowing an appeal from the County Court to the Court of Probate, and another giving compensation to Sir John Dodson in case he be not appointed Judge of the Court of Probate, were agreed to.

Sir F. KELLY moved a clause requiring all probates granted by district registrars, so far as they relate to stock transferable at the Bank of England or the East India House, to be sealed by the Registrar of the Court of Probate in London. Mr. MALINS opposed the clause as virtually continuing the evil of a double probate. It was ultimately negatived.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill,

Mr. ALCOCK observed, that when the bill was last under discussion it was represented as entirely a voluntary, and not a compulsory measure. It was, however, a voluntary bill only so far as regarded the 12,000 or 15,000 magistrates of England, while it was compulsory so far as 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 ratepayers were concerned. He believed that if the bill was passed its tendency would be to discourage the support of existing reformatories.

Mr. WARREN supported the bill, as one which effected an excellent compromise.

Mr. HUGESSEN objected to the increased pressure upon the county-rates which would be occasioned by the measure.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

CHELSEA NEW BRIDGE.

On the order for the second reading of the Chelsea New Bridge Bill, a conversation grew up of considerable length on the subject of the tolls on foot passengers, which were originally intended to be a security for repayment of the outlay, but which it was now proposed to abolish.

Sir B. HALL submitted that it would be absurd to have a large park at Battersea, and that the inhabitants on the opposite side of the Thames should have no means of getting to it. There was a property at the south side of the river consisting of 95 acres of land, which he was certain would be greatly improved in value by the bridge in question. He added that the money for building the bridge was furnished by a vote of the House of Commons.

Lord J. MANNERS said it was true the money for building the bridge was supplied by a vote of that

house, but only on the understanding that it was to be reimbursed to the country by the tolls to be imposed on the traffic passing along the bridge. He would enter his *caveat* in reference to what he conceived to be a very dangerous principle.

Mr. F. CROSSLEY thought that if the value of the land would be increased, that was a good reason why the landowners should pay for the bridge. A stop must be put to these expenses for parks and bridges in the metropolis.

Lord PALMERSTON said the land would pay for the bridge, but he hoped the house would not decide the question solely on that ground. They had gone to the expense of making a park expressly for the benefit of the working classes, and to impose a toll on them for crossing the bridge leading to the park would be a mockery.

Mr. BENTINCK moved to defer the second reading for three months; but it was, however, carried by 94 to 74.

The bill was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Lords on Monday, some hours were spent in discussing two private bills, the Thames Conservancy Bill and the Mersey Conservancy and Docks Bill, in which extensive interests were concerned. Ultimately both bills were read a second time.

The Divorce Bill is to be taken in the Commons on Friday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has abandoned the Savings Banks Bill for the present session.

In answer to Mr. J. Ewart, Sir G. GREY said it was the intention of the Government to establish asylums to be exclusively devoted to the confinement of criminal lunatics, and a vote would be taken this session for the purpose.

Lord Shaftesbury's Crowded Dwellings Prevention Bill was read a third time in the Lords on Monday.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

LAMBETH.—Mr. Ingham, chairman of the Lambeth Election Committee, reported that Mr. Roupell had been found duly elected, and that the petition against his return was frivolous and vexatious.

BATH.—Mr. Horsman reported from the Select Committee appointed to try the petition against the return for the city of Bath that Mr. Tite was duly elected. The scrutinising left him in a majority of one.

FALKIRK.—Sir J. Pakington, as chairman of the Falkirk Election Committee, brought up their report, to the effect that Mr. Merry was not duly elected, on account of bribery committed by his agents, and that the election was void.

MALDON.—This committee have reported—that Mr. Thomas Sutton Western and Mr. Bramley Moore were duly elected for Maldon. That evidence came before the committee that bribes had been offered by an elector named John Riley, but they were of opinion that it was not done with the cognisance of the sitting member (Mr. Western) or his agents. The committee were also of opinion that the petition against the return of Mr. Bramley Moore was frivolous and vexatious, having been presented for the purpose of inducing the withdrawal of the petition against the return of the sitting member, Mr. Western.

The petitions in the case of Finsbury, Berwick, Peterborough, Totness, and Queen's County are withdrawn.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

REGIUM DONUM IN IRELAND.

The following is the minority of 41 who supported Mr. Baxter's proposition for disallowing the sum, 38,642*l.*, the Irish Regium Donum, to the Presbyterians of Ireland:—

Anderson, Sir J.	Ewart, W.	Paxton, Sir J.
Ayrton, A. S.	Fergus, J.	Pease, H.
Ball, E.	Forster, C.	Pilkington, J.
Black, A.	Hackblock, W.	Platt, J.
Bruce, H. A.	Hadfield, G.	Stapleton, J.
Caird, J.	Hanbury, R.	Thompson, Gen.
Cheetham, J.	Harris, J. D.	Thornely, T.
Clay, J.	Kershaw, J.	Trelawny, Sir J. S.
Coningham, W.	Langton, H. G.	Watkin, E. W.
Cowen, C.	Lindsay, W. S.	Williams, W.
Cox, W.	Mainwaring, T.	Wyld, J.
Craufurd, E. H. J.	Matheson, A.	
Davie, Sir H. R. F.	Mills, T.	TELLERS.
Dillwyn, L. L.	Napier, Sir C.	Mr. Baxter.
Dunlop, A. M.	Nicoll, D.	Mr. C. Gilpin.

The smallness of the minority is accounted for by the impossibility of knowing long beforehand when the vote would come on; otherwise the Religious Liberty members would have been whipped up for the occasion.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

The minority of 38 who supported Mr. Roebuck's motion on the Persian war on Thursday night was as follow:—

Baillie, H. J.	Graham, Sir J.	Smith, J. B.
Biggs, J.	Hamilton, Lord C.	Thompson, Gen.
Blackburn, P.	Hildyard, R. C.	Trelawney, Sir J. S.
Bowyer, G.	Hope, A. J. B. B.	Warren, S.
Bruce, Major C.	Hume, W. F.	Watkin, E. W.
Burghley, Lord	Lennox, Lord H. G.	White, J.
Burrell, Sir C. M.	Liddell, Hon. H. G.	Williams, W.
Christy, S.	Maguire, J. F.	Willyams, E. W. B.
Clive, Hon. R. W.	Nicoll, D.	Willoughby, Sir H.
Cox, W.	O'Donaghue, T.	Wortley, Major
Dillwyn, L. L.	Pevensey, Viscount	
Fitzgerald, W. R. S.	Salisbury, E. G.	TELLERS.
Gilpin, C.	Scott, H. F.	Mr. Roebuck.
Gladstone, Rt Hn W.	Sheridan. H. B.	Mr. Ayrton.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

The following was the minority of 55 that supported Mr. Newdegate's motion for adjournment on Friday on Lord John Russell's motion for leave to bring in his Oaths Validity Act Amendment Bill:—

Adderley, C. B.	Hamilton, G. A.	Polk, L.
Alexander, J.	Hamilton, J. H.	Repton, G. W. J.
Bernard, Hn. W. S.	Henley, Rt Hn J W.	Sclater, G.
Beach, W. W.	Hopwood, J. T.	Smollett, A.
Bentinck, G. W. P.	Hume, W. F.	Spooner, R.
Blackburn, P.	Johnstone, Hn H B.	Taylor, S. W.
Bridges, Sir B. W.	Jolliffe, Sir W. G. H.	Trefusis, Hon. C. H.
Bruce, Major C.	Jones, D.	Vance, J.
Buller, Sir J. Y.	Kendall, N.	Vansittart, W.
Carden, Sir R. W.	Knight, F. W.	Walpole, Rt Hn S H.
Charlesworth, J. C.	Knightley, R.	Warren, S.
Close, M. C.	Knox, Colonel	Whiteside, J.
Cobbold, J. C.	Lovaine, Lord	Whitmore, H.
Dod, J. W.	Lygon, Hon. F.	Wynn, Col.
Duncombe, Hon. A.	Macartney, G.	Yorke, Hon. E. T.
Dutton, Hon. R. H.	Mackie, J.	
Farquhar, Sir M.	Malins, R.	
Galway, Viscount	Naas, Lord	TELLERS.
Gard, R. S.	North, Col.	Lord Burghley.
Grogan, E.	Packe, C. W.	Mr. Newdegate.

Three divisions to adjourn the debate was subsequently taken, one after the other, and with pretty much the same result. The list of the minority in each comprises nearly the same names as given above.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

On Thursday morning a meeting called by a requisition signed by no fewer than ninety-two Liberal M.P.'s, and attended by one hundred and twelve members of the House of Commons, was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, to take into consideration the rejection of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill by the House of Lords.

Mr. HORSMAN being called to the chair, opened the business by stating that they were met to consider what course they should adopt to give full effect to the principle of religious liberty. Mr. Dillwyn had given notice of a motion proposing that the House of Commons should pass a resolution directing that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" should be omitted from the oath, in order that Baron Rothschild might take his seat. Mr. Horsman justified that proposition by the precedent set by the Lords as sole judges of the qualification to sit in their House, when they excluded Baron Wensleydale; Lord John Russell had given notice that he should ask for leave to bring in a bill that would enable each house to regulate the oath for the admission of its own members. That would be a convenient mode of settling the question, and would be adopted by the Government. He complained that the names of all the Cabinet ministers did not appear in the late division in the House of Lords; but he defended Lord Palmerston from any charge of insincerity.

Mr. CRAWFORD proposed, and Mr. EVANS seconded, a resolution requesting Mr. Dillwyn to postpone his motion until Lord John Russell's had been disposed of.

Here Sir JAMES GRAHAM rose and stated that he attended without having had any previous conversation with any person whatever. He maintained that the Liberal party is bound, under the present circumstances, not to sit down quiescent under the negative which has been imposed upon the bill sent up by a large majority from the House of Commons to the House of Peers. He thought they occupied the vantage-ground. The Oaths Bill had been sent up to the Peers by a commanding majority; the Prime Minister is unequivocally in its favour; support had been given to the bill by seven members of the Episcopal bench, and by eminent members of the Tory party. If the defaulting Cabinet ministers had another opportunity of voting, he hoped it would not be thrown away.

I do not think it is possible with prudence to wait for another session. I think something must be done before Parliament rises. (Cheers.) The question is narrowed to this—Shall we try the House of Lords once again—(cries of "No, no!")—or shall we, setting aside legislation, by the exercise of our inherent power, proceed by way of resolution? Allow me to refer to the opinion of a person remarkable for prudence, but still no less remarkable in his later years for his very liberal opinions—I allude to the late Sir Robert Peel. He communicated with me upon this very point—that of proceeding by resolution; and he, looking at it carefully, could not make up his mind to support it. He saw grave objections to that course; and he greatly feared, if they were forced to proceed in that direction, two consequences detrimental to the object in view would result,—first, that Parliament would be brought into collision with the courts of law; and next, that it would confirm the House of Lords in their resistance to any legislative change, and also it might possibly revolt public opinion out of doors. On the whole, Sir Robert Peel came to the conclusion that he could not bring his mind to proceed by way of resolution. But, if we proceed by resolution, and if, united, we should carry that resolution in the House of Commons, still, without legislation, a Jew so taking his seat will, under the statute law as it now stands, be subject to penalties.

Would it be wise to adopt such a course except in the last resort? Lord John Russell had shown that he thought one more legislative effort should be made, and the measure he proposed is an extremely good one. It will give the Lords an opportunity of reconsidering their decision.

I do not believe that in the history of this country, since the revolution and since parliamentary government has been established, that there has occurred an instance where the House of Lords during four successive Parliaments have offered an uncompromising resistance to a bill which has been sent up for one and the same object successively by large majorities of the House of Commons. If the House of Lords should adhere to their former decision in this instance, they will do it for the first time. with great danger to their legislative independence. I think that must be distinctly understood, and that that warning will not be thrown away upon their Lordships. (Cheers.)

Mr. DILLWYN expressed his readiness to abide by the decision of the meeting, but he thought Lord J. Russell's proposal dangerous and unconstitutional. Mr. ROEBUCK took the same view. If Lord John Russell's bill be carried, will it not be a confession that the House of Commons is wanting in the power to regulate the oaths? Sir JAMES GRAHAM admitted that no legislation ought to be tolerated that would compromise the privileges of the House of Commons; and that the course taken by the Peers in Lord Wensleydale's case did fortify the House of Commons in asserting the right to determine what oath should be taken by its members.

The resolutions having been agreed to, the meeting unanimously resolved—

That the fact that in the late division in the House of Lords all the members of the Cabinet did not support the Oaths Bill is calculated to cause deep pain and disappointment to the Liberal party.

That the time has arrived when the long-vexed question of the removal of Jewish disabilities should be finally settled; and, considering the repeated manifestations of opinion in the House of Commons and in the country in favour of this act of policy and justice, all the energies of the Liberal party should now be united towards its accomplishment.

The meeting was adjourned until Tuesday, with the view of then proceeding to Lord Palmerston to represent to him its opinions.

Yesterday afternoon Lord Palmerston received a deputation from the Liberal members of the House of Commons who are favourable to the principle of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, at his residence, Cambridge-house, Piccadilly. The deputation arose out of the meeting which was held last week at the King's Arms Hotel. There was a large attendance of members, although many were prevented from accompanying the deputation in consequence of an early sitting of the House of Commons. The deputation had a lengthened interview with his lordship, but the representatives of the press were not admitted.

At three o'clock the members assembled at the King's Arms, Old Palace-yard, in order to hear a report of the interview with his lordship. There was a full attendance. Mr. Horsman, who presided, said:—They had received from Lord Palmerston assurances of support which would prevent any one from doubting that he was most anxious to see the question settled. (Hear, hear.) Although in the division which recently took place there appeared to be some want of unanimity on the part of the Cabinet, Lord Palmerston gave an explanation of that circumstance. It did not arise from any recent change of opinion on the part of any member of the Government, because when the Government was formed it was known that one member of it differed from his colleagues upon this question, and therefore his absence on the occasion of this recent division in the House of Lords caused no surprise.

After a good deal of discussion among the members present, the following resolution was adopted:—

That Lord Palmerston having announced the intention of the Government to support the introduction of Lord John Russell's bill this evening, it is inexpedient to consider our future course until the meeting has had an opportunity of knowing the contents of the bill, and the probability of its being allowed to pass this session.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF BERANGER.

On Thursday, Pierre Jean Béranger, the great song-writer of France, sank beneath a protracted and cruel disease. He was born in 1780, in Paris, of very humble parents. The future poet's earlier days were passed in poor employments, but the thrill of exultation that ran through France when the news arrived of the victory of Marengo, awoke in the breast of Béranger the slumbering spirit of song, that has ever since poured out its notes to gladden and vivify the nationality of Frenchmen. His works rapidly became so popular, that their author was enabled to enjoy in purse the independence which was the real jewel of his soul. But the Bourbons in time were restored, and the freedom of our poet's thoughts did not suit their politics; so, in 1821, they put Béranger into gaol for three months. He bowed and endured, and, the three months expired, came forth from prison, and again wrote his songs, and was again, in 1828, put under lock and key for nine months. The imprisonment, as on the former occasion, was alleviated by every manifestation of public sympathy; the fine was paid by general subscription. The revolution of July brought Béranger's friends into power; but he steadily refused all offers of political place. He would not resign liberty for power. "Slanderers," he says, with reference to this part of his career, "have said that I made a parade of virtue. Pshaw! it was not virtue: it was indolence. I have no love for sinecures, and all compulsory work is insupportable to me." From that time until his death Béranger passed a happy and uneventful life in modest but honourable retirement, principally at the pleasant village of Passy, in the immediate neighbourhood of Paris. The enthusiasm of his countrymen after the revolution of 1848 forced upon him a seat at the National Assembly; but nothing could induce Béranger to give up his charming privacy for the storm and turbulence of political life. The Empress of the French was amongst those who sent most frequently to inquire after the poet in his last illness. Béranger has not been an inattentive spectator of the course of events; and it is pretty generally known that some of the most caustic epigrams against the Second Empire have proceeded from the same pen that has most nobly celebrated the glories of the First. Béranger has never wavered in his love of liberty, never concealed his hatred of oppression. He was firm throughout to one cause—that of truth, justice, and

the people. The *Moniteur* announces the event in the following terms:—"France has sustained a painful loss; Béranger died yesterday after a long and severe malady. The Emperor, wishing to do honour to the memory of this national poet, whose works have so powerfully contributed to keep up patriotic sentiments in France, and to popularise the glory of the empire, has decided that the expenses of the funeral shall be defrayed by the Imperial civil list."

On Thursday evening appeared a proclamation, signed by Pietri, Prefect of Police, stating that the funeral procession would consist exclusively of official deputations and persons specially invited, and that the Government will not permit a tumultuous manifestation to be substituted for the respectful and patriotic sentiment which ought to mark the funeral of Béranger.

On Friday the poet's house was draped in mourning. The persons invited to the funeral assembled at eleven o'clock, but only a small number of them were admitted to the modest apartment in which the corpse lay. From the residence of the deceased to the Cemetery of Pere la Chasse, where Béranger now lies sepulchred alongside with the tomb of Mannal, the funeral *cortége* was escorted by the Imperial troops; the Emperor's carriage followed in the train, and among the mourners were some of the most eminent representatives of French literature. Vast crowds accompanied the melancholy procession, but perfect order reigned. In accordance with the wishes of the deceased no speech was delivered over the grave. The shops on the boulevards were mostly closed, in token of respect. The men in blouses had generally decorated themselves with evergreens, and at intervals continued to shout, "*Honneur à Béranger!*"

The posthumous works of Béranger consist of from 40 to 50 songs, which were deposited by him some years ago in the hands of a notary in Paris. During his residence at Passy he prepared notes for a sketch of the revolutionary period of France, and he began his memoirs. He did not long continue this work, and it is said that he destroyed with his own hand all the documents he had collected for that purpose. A few notes without method, and his correspondence, which is considerable, remain.

The *Pays*, a French ministerial organ, asserts that Mazzini has been informed by the British Government that although England will not cease to offer an asylum to political refugees, he cannot be allowed to make preparations here for revolutionary enterprises abroad.

Paris letters inform us that the French Government takes part in the representations made by the Italian Governments to that of Great Britain, respecting the alleged European dangers created by giving refuge to Italian refugees in England. Count Walewski, and Baron Hubner, the Austrian ambassador, have been in conference with Lord Cowley on the subject. The French Government has sent a commission of inquiry to Italy to collect further information as to the extent of the plot.

It is now distinctly stated that her Majesty will pay a visit to France in September next. Lord Palmerston will accompany the Queen.

The Count de Syracuse, brother of the King of Naples, has just been visiting Paris incog. He had a conference during his stay in Paris with Count Walewski. It is thought probable that the object of the conference was the rupture now existing between France and Naples.

After some time spent in taking counsel and deliberating among friends and colleagues, it seems to be settled that three out of the five Democratic deputies for Paris refuse to take the oaths to the Imperial Government. These three are General Cavaignac, M. Goudchaux, and M. Carnot. The last is said to have hesitated a good deal, the first less so, but the second declared from the beginning his repugnance to submit to such a condition.

ITALY.

Before the Pope quitted Bologna, the Senatore presented to him the memorial which the Bolognese had addressed to his Holiness. He made no reply: he only remarked on the great number of names attached to the document, and that one was that of Count Zucchini, a Councillor of State. The Pope visited the Duke of Modena on the 2nd July. His next visit will be paid to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It is stated that the occasion will be seized to abolish the whole of the Leopoldine laws, and replace them by a sweeping concordat.

A letter from Nice of the 16th July states that Count de Rayneval's efforts to effect a reconciliation between the Courts of Rome and Turin have been frustrated by Archbishop Franzoni, who will not consent to resign the see of Turin, from which he was expelled by the Government as a conspirator.

A letter from Naples, in the *Opinione* of Turin, announces that at an extraordinary sitting of the Council of State, it was decided that the prisoners taken at Sapri, Torraca, &c., should be tried by a special court.

It is said that a convention is to be signed between the sovereigns of the Italian states, with the exception of the King of Sardinia, to guarantee each other against revolutionary attacks.

Letters from Naples of the 16th state that the rebels are to be tried by the Royal Court of Palermo, instead of by court-martial. The reason for this decision is that some of the prisoners of Ponza were forced to join the insurrection by threats. Proclamations hostile to the Neapolitan Government continue to circulate.

SPAIN.

The Government papers report that the insurgent bands in Andalusia have been overtaken and destroyed or captured. Caro, the chief of the recent insurrection in Andalusia, and Lavalla, one of his lieutenants, were shot at Seville on the 9th. Lisbon and Gibraltar are designated as the true foci of the insurrection. In Madrid the prisons are so full that an epidemic was apprehended. The Narvaez Ministry have been carrying everything before them in the Cortes. One of their latest acts was to pass a bill placing heavy restrictions on the liberty of the press. The Legislative session of 1857 closed on July 17th; that of 1858 will, it is announced, open in September. The Queen's confinement is expected in November.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of Holland has voted the principal clauses of the bill on primary instruction. In spite of the opposition of the exclusive Protestants, this bill ratifies the principle of tolerance and the independence of the state establishments as regards the Church.

AMERICA.

Mr. Reed, the minister to China, sailed on board the steam frigate *Minnesota*, on the 3rd.

If the Washington correspondents of the New York papers are to be believed, the Earl of Clarendon had written a despatch, which was communicated to the United States Government, disclaiming on the part of Great Britain any intention of acquiring territory on or near the American continent, but claiming an equitable share in the common pathway between the two oceans. Lord Napier had even denied that New Grenada had ceded any island in the Bay of Panama to England, as was rumoured.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence (the 4th) was varied this year by a disgraceful riot in New York. There is in the Sixth Ward, which may be called the Whitechapel or St. Giles's district of that city, a club of young ruffians known as the Dead Rabbit Club. There has long been a feud between them and what are known as the Bowery Boys. The old police organisation was disbanded on Friday, the day before the celebration, the new was not yet sufficiently organised, and these people took advantage of the *interregnum* to have a pitched battle. The Boweries boldly charged into the midst of the Dead Rabbits, who received them pistols and muskets in hand. Double-barreled guns were at a premium; and one of the combatants, more fortunate than the others, brought up a howitzer for service, but it was ignominiously captured before it could be got into action. Barricades were formed across the streets. Woman lent more than the influence of her presence to cheer the combatants. From the surrounding housetops the negro and Irish wenches hurled bricks and chimney tops indiscriminately below. The police foolishly interfered to prevent a successful termination of the Kilkenny cat game and were driven back. Three regiments were called out, two armed with the Minié rifle, and twelve rounds to a man. The display stopped all further bloodshed. The hospitals are filled with the wounded. A medical friend who has had a good deal of experience in Paris told me that he had never seen so many gunshot wounds at one time.

The telegraph announces the death of Mr. Marcy, at Ballston, from disease of the heart. He retired to his room on the morning of the 4th, complaining of feeling a little unwell, and when called an hour after was found sitting upright in his chair, dead. By his death the country loses its ablest statesman, and the Democratic party one of its wisest and most conservative political minds.

During the pyrotechnic display in Boston, on the evening of the 4th, a mortar used for throwing small rockets exploded, killing four persons and seriously injuring some others. This sad disaster terminated the pyrotechnic display abruptly.

Five of the persons engaged in the Plug Ugly election riot at Washington, on the 1st of last month, have been convicted. Two of them had fled from justice; the other three were sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 20 dollars each.

The Postmaster-General and the President have decided upon the route of the overland-mail to California. It commences at St. Louis and Memphis, thence to Little Rock, thence to Rio Grande, thence along the projected wagon road to Fort Yuma, and so to San Francisco.

After seventeen years' litigation the important case of certain English bondholders, represented by Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop, and Co., against the North American Trust and Banking Company, had been decided in the New York Court of Appeals in favour of the English claimants. The sum involved was more than 300,000*l*.

The opening of navigation between Lake Erie and the Great Hydraulic Canal at Niagara Falls took place on the 4th. Three steamers navigated the newly discovered harbour. A great crowd of people from the neighbouring towns collected here to witness the celebration. It was a proud day for Niagara Falls, for it has been practically demonstrated that Niagara river is navigable for steamers from the city of Buffalo to the village of Niagara.

We have news from Great Salt Lake City to the 27th of May. Brigham Young and party had returned from their expedition to the north, after an absence of sixteen days. The crops promised an abundant yield.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By her Majesty's brig *Frolic* we have advices from the Cape to May 13. It appears from the accounts from beyond the Kei, published by the *King William's Town Gazette*, that the Kaffirs are now heartily ashamed of themselves for having given heed to the prophet, and sacrificed their cattle and prospects for the winter in reliance upon his predictions. A great meeting was held on the 27th of April in Kreli's country, at which many hard words were exchanged, each man being anxious to show that he had protested from the first against the general delusion. The prophet was represented by one Botman, who evaded the troublesome questions put to him by the announcement that "the spirits underground were angry and would answer no more questions," a reply which was considered by no means satisfactory. The chiefs were gloomy and the common people furious. Concurrently with this internal dissatisfaction an improvement in the conduct of the Kaffirs towards Europeans was observable.

The German Legion, with full pay, are settling on their several allotments, and Berlin, Potsdam, and other continental cities, are speedily obtaining village namesakes in South Africa.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Count Nesselrode has arrived in Paris—his first visit since 1815.

The French Government has declined "for the present" to extend any encouragement to the Suez Canal scheme.

It appears that the Dutch have given protection to the Chinese who attempted the massacre of the Europeans at Sarawak.

According to accounts from various parts of Germany, and from Sweden, an excellent harvest may be expected.

The troops on active service in France are to be employed, where needed, in assisting the farmers to get in their crops.

It has now been ascertained that the silk crop in France is more productive than last year's; but it is still very deficient.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that already the Emperor of the French has imported several cargoes of negroes into Cayenne.

Lord Lyons was entertained at a grand dinner at the residence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Turin on the 12th: all the Ministers were present. Next day he dined with the King.

The sugar crops in the West Indies appear to have been bountiful; and the high prices now ruling have led to an increased cultivation, so that still larger crops are looked for next year.

The Prince of Wales is now established at Königswinter, in the Hotel de l'Europe, which has been taken for him and his *suite* till the end of August. His Royal Highness passes under his title of Baron Renfrew.

The price of flour is rapidly falling in Paris and the other markets of France. The harvest promises to be both early and abundant: bread has already been made in Paris from wheat grown this year. In Algeria the harvest is nearly finished.

The *Orinoco* West Indian mail-steamer, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday, has had seventy cases of yellow fever, twenty-eight of which proved fatal: but not one passenger was attacked, and those of the crew who died were all new hands except the chief engineer.

"A considerable number of conversions from Catholicism to Protestantism," says the *New Prussian Gazette*, "have lately taken place, particularly in Moravia. Generally, the converts belong to the rural population and to the female sex. These conversions are said to be mostly produced by the difficulties which the clergy throw in the way of mixed marriages."

M. Mazzini has, it appears, returned to London, after the fruitless attempt in Italy. He was to have embarked on board a ship carrying Portuguese colours, but the captain having delayed his departure two days for repairs, Mazzini took his passage in an American vessel, disguised, it is said, as a Quaker, and provided with a passport perfectly in order. It is calculated that this last attempt in Italy has cost the Mazzinian treasury over 20,000*l*. The insurgents arrested at Genoa and Leghorn are to be brought to trial with as little delay as possible. The preliminary proceedings will be completed before the end of the present month.—*Times Paris Correspondent.*

AFRICAN IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.

A deputation of gentlemen waited upon Lord Palmerston on Friday, at Cambridge-house, for the purpose of presenting a memorial from the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society against the projected African immigration to the West Indies. The deputation consisted of the following persons: J. J. Briscoe, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. Dr. Carlisle, and the Revs. H. Richard, W. Owen, and J. Phillippo; Messrs. J. H. Gladstone, W. Fergusson, C. A. Gregory, L. A. Gregory, W. Miles, S. Bourne, R. Forster, J. Cooper, S. Sturge, and L. A. Chamerovzow.

The memorial presented to the noble lord objected to the principle of importing foreign labour to supersede that of the Creoles, as being contrary to sound political economy. The document then proceeded to say:—

It is, however, chiefly to the proposed scheme of obtaining labourers from Africa that the committee desire to direct your lordship's serious attention. It is based upon the idea of voluntary contracts, which the committee venture to report will be found utterly impracticable. Domestic slavery is, unhappily, at present an essential feature of the social institutions of Africa. It may, as is asserted, exist in a comparatively mild form, being what is called patriarchal in its character; nevertheless, the persons who are thus circumstanced are en-

tirely under the control of their masters, and therefore are not in a position to enter into arrangements for quitting their country. The extent to which this system of domestic slavery exists, may be judged of by a reference to the narratives and experience of African travellers and merchants, according to which it would appear to embrace so large a proportion of the labouring population, that the number who are free to leave their country is comparatively insignificant, while very few, even of that small number, would consent to quit it under any circumstances. The idea of immigration treaties with the native kings and chiefs is based upon the knowledge of the existence of this peculiar social system, and of the power they possess of coercing and disposing of their people. Such treaties, therefore, cannot be entered into without violating the very principle upon which the plan of free contracts is advocated, and which, it is obvious, are utterly irreconcileable with the present state of native society in Africa. Another most serious objection to the scheme is, that by expatriating the native population, a fatal check will be given to the spirit of industry and enterprise, which, as was anticipated, has happily sprung up on the coast, and is rapidly diffusing itself, and which has operated so beneficially, that a legitimate commerce in palm oil alone, to the extent of nearly two millions sterling annually, has superseded slave-trading in the very localities where it used to be prosecuted most vigorously. There is no reason why, in the course of time, the same labour and skill which are now applied to produce and manufacture palm oil, should not be extended to the growth of sugar and cotton, for the cheaper production of which immigrant labour to the West Indies is sought to be obtained. The committee are of opinion that this would be by far the more legitimate, because the more natural mode of suppressing the slave trade, assuming always that her Majesty's Government continues unsuccessful in its endeavours to induce Spain to fulfil the treaties with this country which she has entered into for that express purpose.

His lordship received the deputation with his usual courtesy, and listened attentively to the memorial and to the statements made in support of it; after which he entered at some length upon the various points that had been touched upon, assuring the deputation that her Majesty's Government was quite alive to the serious danger of an immigration from Africa degenerating into a new kind of slave trade, and that no scheme would be sanctioned which was likely to lead to such an evil.

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

In the House of Lords last night Lord CAMPBELL, alluding to the case of "Salomons v. Miller," entered at large into the legal question relating to the oath of abjuration as affecting the admission of Jews to Parliament.

This course of proceeding was justified by the precedent in the case of Mr. Pease, who in the year 1833 was elected for the county of Durham. He (Lord Campbell) was then a member of the House of Commons, and one of the law officers of the Crown, and took an active part in that investigation, and he could take upon himself to say that what was then done had not the smallest application to the case now under consideration. Mr. Pease was a Quaker. There was no question as to the manner in which the oath should be taken. He had to take no oath. The question was, whether acts of Parliament had not passed by which Quakers were absolved from taking the oath. It was his sincere and firm conviction that, under two acts of Parliament passed in favour of the Quakers, they were allowed to affirm with regard to the oath of abjuration without swearing at all. The language of the acts was so strong as to admit of no other construction; and because the Quakers were absolved from taking any oath, they were allowed to affirm.

Noticing the proposal which appeared on the votes of the Commons, to modify the oath by a resolution of that house so far as to admit Baron Rothschild to his seat, he deprecated a step which he characterised as a *coup d'état*.

That house contemplated the bringing of actions to recover penalties for sitting and voting without the oath of abjuration having been taken in the manner directed by law. If such an action should be brought, he, as a judge of the land, would be bound to lay down the law as it had been laid down by the Exchequer Chamber, and to say that the penalties had been incurred, and to direct the jury to find a verdict. Would there be any difficulty in proving the fact? None whatever; for he must in justice say, that in the case of Mr. Salomons the House of Commons afforded every facility to prove the facts. They would now vote it a breach of privilege for any one to bring an action against a member of the House of Commons who had been allowed to take his seat without swearing in the manner required by the law. If the course now proposed should be persisted in, it seemed to him that it would be something like the commencement of a revolution in this country. In any strife which might be stirred up between the courts of law and the House of Commons he should not be afraid of consequences personal to himself. He hoped, if an order should be made for sending him to Newgate or to the Tower of London, the people would rise in his defence. (Laughter.) The House of Commons must not suppose that the people would see the judges of the land treated in such an arbitrary manner, and with so much indignity.

After a few words from the Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham, the subject dropped.

At the evening sitting of the House of Commons several members whose notices had priority on the paper having given way to Lord J. Russell, that noble lord was proceeding to ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Oaths Validity Act, when

Mr. NEWDEGATE interposed on a point of form. As relating to a question of religion, the measure, he submitted, could not be introduced except in pursuance of a resolution previously passed in committee of the whole house. After a few words of explanation from Lord J. Russell, the Speaker ruled that the motion was perfectly in order.

Lord J. RUSSELL then proceeded to explain and vindicate his bill. Describing the extraordinary state of the question relating to the removal of Jewish disabilities, for which successive bills had been annually sent up to the Peers and as regularly rejected, he contended that it behoved the dignity of that house to find means to overcome the persistency of the Upper House and effect the object so repeatedly frustrated. That object would be accomplished by his bill, failing which, the suggestion that the house should proceed by a simple resolution presented the only alternative. Lord J. Russell then sketched the provisions of his bill, which was, he said, simply intended to carry out more fully the principle already recognised by the law, that oaths should be taken in the manner most binding to the deponents' conscience.

Mr. WALPOLE deprecated any proceeding calculated to challenge collision with the House of Lords.

Mr. DILLWYN professed himself ready to vote for the bill, although he preferred the readier and more certain process of a simple resolution, in defence of which he suggested many considerations.

After some discussion in which Mr. Palk, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cox, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Packe took part,

Lord PALMERSTON said he was ready to allow the bill to be brought in, reserving his right to determine what course should be pursued with regard to its future stages.

I desire to arrive at some final arrangement, and therefore I entirely concur in the present motion, reserving, as I have said, my final decision until we see more clearly what the provisions of the bill are. Assuming, however, that the bill is such as that we will feel it consistent with our duty to give it our support in its other stages. Still in the present state of the session, and the number of important bills standing for consideration in the short period that remains, I fear I cannot undertake, for my noble friend, to postpone the Government business, for the purpose, as suggested by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Ayrton), of pressing this bill forward, and giving it an exclusive preference. With that explanation of our intentions, I give a willing support to the motion. (A laugh.)

Mr. GLADSTONE said he had been only by accident prevented from voting for the original bill in favour of Jewish emancipation, and would vote for the present measure. The right hon. member proceeded to advise the house to act upon the question strictly within the limits of parliamentary precedent. It was better to leave the result to the good sense of the Peers, than to challenge a constitutional crisis. The bill presented by Lord J. Russell, as he understood it, offered a compromise which might fairly be accepted by the Commons and offered to the Peers.

Mr. WHITESIDE contended that the bill, so far as it had been explained, was a clumsy instrument for achieving an unconstitutional object. After a few words in opposition to the bill from Mr. Hildyard, and in its support from Mr. Horsman,

Lord J. RUSSELL briefly replied, defending his measures from various objections urged during the debate, but confessing that, after the announcement of the Prime Minister, there was little prospect of passing it in the present session.

The house divided—

For the motion	246
Against	154
Majority	— 92

The result was hailed with cheers by the Opposition, and counter cheers from the Ministerial benches.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord GRANVILLE stated, in reply to the Duke of Newcastle, that it was not the intention of the Government to send any more convicts to Moreton Bay.

A bill, introduced by Lord St. Leonards, with a view to render titles more simple, and to afford facilities for the sale and purchase of land, was read a first time.

In the House of Commons, at the early sitting, the Banking Bill was passed through committee. Mr. HEADLAM moved an amendment with the view of extending the principle of limited liability to joint-stock banks; but, after considerable discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. CAIRD moved for leave to bring in a bill for the collection of agricultural statistics. The measure, he explained, would contain no compulsory clause, and would include only returns of the acreage occupied by different crops, collected by the machinery of the Registrar-General's officer. The motion was agreed to after a short conversation, and leave given to bring in the bill.

On the motion for the third reading of the Industrial Schools Bill late last night,

Mr. COBBETT moved that the bill be read a third time this day three months. He argued that the bill was utterly inadequate to meet the case of children who might be chargeable with vagrancy, or who had been sent to workhouse, union, or district-schools. He thought some of the clauses would be most oppressive to poor parents.

The bill was carried by 56 to 21.

OXFORD ELECTION.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Cardwell	1,085
Thackeray	1,018
Majority for Mr. Cardwell	—67

The victory was not easily earned, and but for the conduct of some of the Liberal party, who voted for Mr. Cardwell, the result would have been in favour of Mr. Thackeray. Considerable excitement prevailed in the town after it had become known that Mr. Cardwell was successful, and some violent behaviour was exhibited by the rabble. On the declaration of the poll Mr. Thackeray made a speech and was warmly received. They had, he said, fought the battle gallantly, but he could hardly expect to succeed against such an honoured and respected name as that of Mr. Cardwell. He should leave Oxford with some very pleasant recollections of the friendships he had formed, and he should then retire from public business, for which it was evident he was not fitted, and leave it to Mr. Cardwell, who well understood it, and was in every way qualified for it. He attributed his defeat in a great measure to the prejudices against him on the Sunday question. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the mayor.

Mr. Neate then addressed the meeting, and the proceedings were brought to a conclusion.

Sir John Villiers Shelley has been prevented by serious indisposition from attendance on his parliamentary duties during the past week.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.—At the Guildhall, yesterday, George Cox, a respectably dressed man, about forty years of age, described on the police-sheet as a commission-agent, of No. 1, Harvey-street, Hoxton, was placed at the bar before Alderman Carter, charged with cutting and wounding Caroline Cox, his wife, and William Forty (with whom it was supposed she had formed an improper connection), with intent to do them some grievous bodily harm. He had stabbed them several times with a dagger. After a good deal of evidence was given, Alderman Carter said, as the parties would not be able to attend for several days, he should remand the prisoner until Saturday.

ORANGE RIOTS IN BELFAST.—There have been serious Orange riots in Belfast, during the last few days. On Thursday Mr. Tracy, the stipendiary magistrate, had a narrow escape, for a bullet passed close by his head. On Friday there was greater excitement than ever. The fields, says the *Northern Whig*, opposite the Pound Loaning were literally filled with people, but the Pound Loaning itself contained a mass of persons ready to seize on the first opportunity for opening a riot. About half-past eight o'clock the roll of musketry was incessant—not blank cartridge, but heavy charges of ball and shot. It is strange that, with all this expenditure of ammunition, we have not to record loss of life, but this is more owing to the position of the crowds than to any mercy which the rioters desired to show to their opponents. In an hour or two fear for the public safety had disappeared. Fifteen persons were arrested and lodged at the police-office.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.

(BY BRITISH AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

PARIS, Wednesday Morning.

The *Moniteur* says that the names of the three Italians arrested for a conspiracy, hatched in London, to assassinate the Emperor, are Jibaldi, Bartolotti, and Grilli, and that their accomplices are Mazzini, Ledru-Rollin, Massarenti, and Campanella. A legal prosecution has commenced against all seven.—*Daily News.*

The non-electors of Rochdale are about to hold a public *soirée*, to which they will invite Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Miall, Gibson, Crawford, Fox, and Phillips. Wednesday week is the date at present mentioned.—*Morning Star.*

His Majesty Don Pedro V. closed the session of the Portuguese Cortes in person on the 11th.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that three political offenders, Dr. Schutte and two military officers, who were not included in the recent amnesty of the Emperor of Austria, effected their escape about a fortnight ago from the fortress of Josephstadt in Bohemia.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Nearly the whole of the supply of English wheat here, to-day, was left over from Monday, and the show of samples was tolerably good. There was no life in the trade, yet most of the holders refused to submit to any further reduction in prices. Over 13,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in this week. To-day the market was rather extensively supplied, and the amount of business transacted in all kinds was limited, at barely stationary prices. Floating cargoes ruled dull. Fine barley supported previous rates; but inferior foreign was 1s per quarter lower than last week. Malt sold to a moderate extent, at late rates. The oat trade was less active, and inferior samples were drooping in value. Beans, peas, and flour as on Monday.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats	Flour.
English	930	80	1770	150	720
Irish	—	—	—	850	—
Foreign	13280	8040	—	17670	250 sacks. 850 brls.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent has sent us an account of a recognition service that took place May 5th. We would remind him that the *Nonconformist* is a newspaper, not a magazine.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857.

SUMMARY.

THE threatened collision between the two branches of the Legislature respecting the admission of Baron Rothschild to the House of Commons has ended in talk. Last night the House of Commons expended its virtuous indignation in a debate, Lord John Russell acting as conductor, and the Prime Minister playing his favourite part of judicious bottle-holder. The two conferences of Liberal members, the protracted conflict on the floor of the House of Commons on Saturday morning, and the mutual defiances of excited legislators terminate in the fact that Lord J. Russell has a measure to admit his Hebrew colleague by a side wind, which might pass if there were Wednesdays enough in the session. To complete the farce, Lord Campbell last night indulged in a solemn warning to the House of Commons not to countenance the revolutionary project of attempting to seat Baron Rothschild by resolution, gave a touching description of the conflict that would arise within himself between political partiality and duty, and concluded with a touching picture of a virtuous Chief Justice conducted to the Tower for his resolute assertion of the law of the land, against the illegal enactments of a revolutionary House of Commons.

No further news has been received from our Indian empire, but the details of the Sepoy mutiny furnished by private letters, vividly describe the perilous position of Europeans at isolated stations, while they report favourably of the disposition of the native population, both in Bengal and the Punjaub. The President of the Board of Control has authoritatively contradicted the alarming reports of fresh mutinies, circulated for stock-jobbing purposes, and advises all who are interested in the matter to wait patiently till the end of the week, when the next telegraphic express in anticipation of the over-land mail is expected.

Lord Brougham, after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, has re-appeared in his old character of the opponent of the slave trade. In the House of Lords on Friday he moved an address to the Queen praying that she would give no encouragement to the scheme for importing Africans to her own tropical dominions, and would use her influence with her allies for engaging them to discountenance similar projects. The motion was, of course, chiefly directed against the project sanctioned by the French Government for *purchasing* Negroes on the coast of Africa, and turning them into free labourers in Martinique and Guadaloupe. During the debate which followed Lord Brougham's motion, it was conclusively shown that the supply of labour required could only be obtained by fostering an internal slave trade. From the statement made by Lord Clarendon it is clear our Government has done all it was possible by remonstrance and argument to induce the Government of our ally to abandon the dangerous scheme, though apparently with little success. The Emperor of the French has, perhaps unintentionally, furnished a precedent for evading the slave trade treaties to which every civilised nation is a party. None will rejoice more at the plan of a slave trade in disguise originated in Paris, than the planters of Cuba and the Southern States of America, who will soon find means to import "free Negroes," to be turned into slaves on arriving at their destination.

The Oxford election has resulted in the return of Mr. Cardwell to the House of Commons, from which he was expelled mainly in consequence of his independent vote on the Chinese question. A statesman of Mr. Cardwell's talents and honesty can ill be spared from an assembly in which eminent qualities are the exception rather than the rule; and we cannot but rejoice that his constituents have atoned for their former angry ebullition by restoring him to his rightful position. Mr. Cardwell has devoted his life to the science of politics—his opponent, Mr. Thackeray, to literature. The electors of Oxford have avoided the blunder of putting the round man in the square hole. The brilliant satirist, who fought gallantly for the prize, speaks with his usual sense when in his parting address he says, "I will take my place, with my pen and ink, at my desk, and leave to Mr. Cardwell a business which I am sure he understands better than I do."

By the death of Béranger France has lost her national song-writer. The Emperor decreed him a public funeral, which answered the double purpose of honouring the memory of the eulogist of the first empire, and of preventing a popular demonstration. Extraordinary precautions appear to have been taken against any insurrectionary movement—the whole of the military force of the French capital being held in readiness for immediate action, and the streets, from the residence of the illustrious deceased to Pére le Chaise, lined with troops. After the discovery of the recent conspiracy to assassinate Louis Napoleon such measures were to be expected.

While the arbitrary autocrat of France is endeavouring to unravel the meshes of the plot which aimed at his death, the King of Naples studying fresh indignities for his political victims, and Narvaez offering a hecatomb of victims to expiate the turbulence of insurgent Republicans, the Legislature of two well-governed constitutional States of Europe—Portugal and Piedmont—have been brought to a close after sessions devoted to the passing of useful measures. The work accomplished by the Turin Parliament is thus summed up by the correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

> The fortifications of Alessandria, the removal of the naval establishments to Spezzia, the abolition of those restrictions which existed upon the interest of money lent; the remodelling of the system of popular instruction; the amendment of the old leasing stipulations which had for ages impeded the fair cultivation of estates; the improvement of prisons; the revision of the codes; the enactment of liberty to practise in the legal profession; the completion of the new tariff of Customs duties; the creation of an army of reserve; the authorisation of railways along the Ligurian coasts and in the highlands of Savoy; and lastly, as the crowning act of so many bold achievements, that daring challenge which has been thrown out to nature—the project for boring a tunnel through the huge Alps.

Such is the beneficial result of a system which Mazzini would tear up root and branch because it does not square with his theoretic ideas!

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MORNING sittings and the disappearance of dropped measures suffice, without the Premier's assurance that the days of Parliament are "numbered," to indicate the waning of the session. The pathway of our senators to the grouse preserves is strewed with the relics of abortive legislation. Hon. members who are either anxious to escape as soon as may be the close atmosphere of St. Stephen's, or who favour the *laissez faire* principle must alike rejoice over the results of last Wednesday's sitting. It was simply an illustration of three different, but equally successful, modes of getting rid of obstructive measures. First, there was Mr. Craufurd's Judgments' Executions Bill, which aims to assimilate the law of Ireland to that of England and Scotland. The Irish members who have their special reasons for opposing the Bill and have successfully resisted it for two or three sessions, put forth all their obstructive tactics and drove the persevering Scotch lawyer and his *protégé* from the field. Then Sir Erskine Perry brought on his bill for amending the law respecting the property of married women, which, after receiving a due share of praise from Government officials was consigned to the tender mercies of a Select Committee, where of course it will be quietly strangled. Mr. Hutt's measure for extending the exemption from local taxes, now enjoyed by literary and scientific institutions, to mechanics' institutions and the humbler class of literary societies was "amended off the face of creation." When it emerged from committee the Member for Gateshead, being unable to recognise his offspring, disowned it, and it was abandoned to its fate. Mr. Headlam, seeing the destructive propensities of the House, anticipated defeat by withdrawing his Medical Profession Bill.

Thursday's debate furnished an exhibition of the omnipotence of the Executive and the helplessness of the House of Commons. Some five months after the conclusion of the treaty which put an end to the war with Persia, Parliament is engaged in discussing its origin, objects, and results! Lord Palmerston could well afford to laugh at Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure, and, secure of an overwhelming majority, exhibited more than his customary bravado. Arraigned for violating the spirit of the constitution—a charge supported in part or whole by Lord John Russell, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli—amid the cheers and laughter of his supporters, he indulges in vulgar taunts upon the "un-English" resolutions of the Member for Sheffield, and declares that it is such motions of censure that have given to his Administration "the confidence of the country." Opposition to me, the all-powerful Minister, is "un-English"—such is the spirit of Lord Palmerston's speech. And when we find a majority of 352 to 38 absolving him from all censure for having infringed the prerogative of the House of Commons, can we be surprised at his insolent, defiant tone? In truth, however, the division was no fair test of the feeling of the House. Even our confident Prime Minister cannot afford many such victories. The masterly speech of Mr. Gladstone, whose re-appearance on the Parliamentary arena was welcomed with cordial cheers, produced an impression which the division list will not erase. Neither the jocular hits of Lord Palmerston, nor the cutting sarcasms of Mr. Disraeli elicited so general and marked a response as the earnest declaration of the member for Oxford University, that the liberties of this country and the House of Commons would be greatly curtailed if a Minister, through the medium of an Indian army, of Indian finance, and of the Indian Executive, may begin, continue, and conclude a war, without the assent, either expressed or implied, of the Imperial Parliament. Lord Palmerston confessed to the force of that demonstration by disclaiming any desire to make a precedent of the course pursued by the Government in the Persian war.

A three-act drama was enacted on Friday, which after giving some hope of independent spirit has degenerated into a burlesque. On the preceding day about a hundred members of the Liberal party held a conference to consider what course should be pursued in consequence of the rejection of the Oaths Bill by the House of Lords. Though the general feeling was in favour of Mr. Dillwyn's motion for swearing in Baron Rothschild, omitting the obnoxious phrase "on the true faith of a Christian," the timid counsels of Sir James Graham prevailed, and it was resolved to give a united support, in the first instance, to Lord John Russell's bill to remove doubts as to the meaning of the act passed some twenty years ago, for enabling persons of different religious persuasions to take an oath in the form and manner most binding on their consciences. What object was to be gained, except delay and defeat, by such hesitating tactics it is difficult to say.

Act the first was ominous of what was to follow. Soon after the House met an acrimonious discussion took place relative to the conduct of Mr. Horsman, who was charged with inducing the Bath Election Committee to adjourn earlier than usual on the preceding day in order that he might preside over the Jewish Disabilities Meeting.

After some interval devoted to the usual rambling questions and answers, characteristic of Friday, act the second opened by the appearance of Lord John Russell on the stage. The noble lord took advantage of the motion for adjournment to make a statement of the present position of the Jewish question and of his intentions on the subject, but was cut short by the protests of Opposition members and the interposition of the Speaker. Putting himself in order by moving "that this House do now adjourn," he asked whether a Government day would be set apart for the consideration of his proposed bill. Lord Palmerston coldly responded that the days of Parliament "were numbered," and that until public business was further advanced it was impossible to state that any day could be given "to any hon. member for any bill which he might think fit to bring in." "Don't you wish you may get it" curtly but more faithfully expresses the sense of the Premier's reply.

Some seven or eight hours elapsed ere the curtain rose on the third and most exciting act of the new Hebrew drama. During that interval the House was in Committee of Supply, discussing among other questions the state of our finances, the national defences, the Persian war, the Chinese war, the Sepoy mutiny, &c. It was about two o'clock when Mr. Speaker, who had commenced his laborious duties about noon, re-

sumed the chair. The noble member for the city of London then rises, and, in presence of an audience of some 150 jaded members, and in a speech of studied brevity, moves for leave to introduce his bill. Mr. Walpole, in general the mildest of Opposition leaders, expostulates against this evasion of parliamentary forms, and the attempt to coerce a minority in one House and a majority in the other, besides setting aside the decision of a court of law. To him succeeded Mr. Newdegate, who amid the rising clamour, moved the adjournment of the House. The motion was rejected by 109 to 55. There ensued a two hours' struggle which recalls the days of Pitt and Fox. Both sides were resolute and clamorous, and the cries of "Divide, divide," and "Chair, chair," were interspersed with unaccustomed personal altercations and retorts, which a second and third division did not allay. From the Opposition benches, the terms "revolutionary," "tyrannical," and "unconstitutional," were freely flung across the floor of the House. The members of the cabinet dropped off one by one after the second division, and at three the Treasury Bench was deserted. Lord John of course remained and was so far carried away by the excitement as to threaten to advise Baron Rothschild to come to the table of the House and claim his right to take his seat. Mr. Roebuck went beyond his lordship by promising that in that case he would move that any one who should prosecute the excluded member for the City should be deemed guilty of a breach of privilege, and committed to the custody of the Serjeant-of-Arms. Still the fifty Anti-Jew members persevered and took a fourth division after daylight had began to break upon the novel scene, but with the same result as before. At length Lord John was obliged to give way to the resolute attitude of the Opposition. He withdrew his bill promising to introduce it again on Tuesday, and the House adjourned at half-past four.

Last night he renewed his motion, which met with no further factious opposition. After a lengthened discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill by a majority of 92. Whether he intended it or not, the noble lord has been the means of quietly cushioning the subject for the session, and preventing the course suggested by Mr. Dillwyn from being followed out. Last night Lord Palmerston supported the bill, but said he could not give it precedence. Lord John consequently could not hold out to his supporters the prospect of carrying it. Thus the matter ends, like all stage performances, with a farce.

Space will not allow of our adverting to the significant discussion which took place in committee before the introduction of the Oaths Validity Act Amendment Bill, on the origin and objects of our hostilities in China. On that occasion Lord Palmerston in reply to the criticism of Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone said that their opinions were "a matter of total indifference to her Majesty's Government," and once again professed his perfect confidence in the decision of the country — "the sanction which the people of the United Kingdom have given to these proceedings." When Mr. Disraeli renewed the assault, the noble lord again rode off on the British lion.

Monday was chiefly devoted to a discussion of national defences—from which it appears that the recruiting serjeants is once more to be set in motion and that though we have a matchless fleet of steam war ships, the Admiralty is obliged to have recourse to the mercantile marine to carry troops to India. The Probates Bill made further progress in committee — the Attorney-General making another unsuccessful attempt to restrict the powers of district courts.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

FROM the complete and authentic account of the mutiny of the Bengal army, given to our readers last week in the letter of our correspondent, it appears that we have been within an ace of losing, for a time at least, our immense Eastern empire. We have received a perilous warning —we have stood upon the very brink of a yawning abyss—and we are plainly indebted to an over-ruling Providence for the comparative harmlessness of the recent explosion. Had the shell burst at the right moment, it seems probable that not a single European would have been left alive in the Bengal Presidency — the seat of empire would have been wrested from us —the *prestige* of our name would have been destroyed — the mutinous excitement would probably have extended to the Bombay and Madras armies — not an establishment of ours would have been safe in China—the wrongs which we have committed, and the ruling superiority we have displayed, would have been avenged throughout the East—and England would have suddenly collapsed into a second-rate power. From this dire penalty we have escaped by what seems to have been the barest of chances; but let us be thankful that we *have* escaped it. And now, unless the Legislature and Government at home be compelled by public opinion to change the basis of our Indian empire, it is tolerably clear that, as a people, we are wholly unworthy of our position, and that the retribution which has more than once threatened our selfish indifference will at length overtake us most effectually.

Amongst the secondary causes which have favoured the present mutiny, the large withdrawal of European forces for the war in Persia, ranks foremost. The Government at home deny this, but the haste with which they are despatching 20,000 men to India shows the futility of that denial. This is the second time that the restless meddlesomeness of Lord Palmerston with the affairs of Central Asia has endangered our dominion in the East. The massacre at Cabul, and the mutinies in Bengal, may be ultimately traced to attaching an overweening importance to the intrigues which chiefly concern the people of Herat. The Premier would really appear to consider that remote and almost fabulous city to be the key-stone of our Oriental policy. At any rate, we have paid pretty dearly for his whim—if it be a whim. It cost us upwards of 10,000 men, besides a heavy material expenditure, but a few years ago; and now we have to pay for it in the shape of a hostile expedition to Persia, and a mutiny of our Sepoy troops. Then, as now, our Eastern sway was within a tittle of being wholly lost to us. Then, as now, the man to whom, more than to any other, the calamity was due, escaped without censure. The vote of the House of Commons on Thursday last, on the subject of the Persian war, was a most melancholy instance of the readiness with which a legislative body, representative, for the most part, of merely trading interests, is disposed to resign its higher prerogatives. On all sides, the policy of the Persian war was condemned or seriously called in question—on all sides, the mutiny in India was held to be closely connected with the unauthorised expedition to Bushire—and yet, by an immense majority, the Administration which is exclusively responsible for both, was shielded from the censure it so richly deserved. This is a state of things which cannot last. Sycophancy and cowardice in the House of Commons cannot long continue to kiss the feet of a pretender, without entailing disaster on our institutions. They who know not how to maintain their own position and dignity, are not very likely to secure the position and dignity of the British empire.

The facts mentioned in our correspondent's letter—and his name, were we to disclose it, would be received by the public as a sufficient guarantee of his accurate knowledge of Indian affairs—point to another secondary cause of this lamentable mutiny. We have hinted at it before, and now we find our worst suspicions confirmed. The rapid extension of our dominions in India during the last few years, has denuded the Bengal army of European officers, and has opened up to them objects of ambition quite incompatible with that painstaking discharge of military duties which is so essential to the discipline of an army. And hence, commissions in that army have been too much regarded as stepping-stones to more lucrative and less irksome posts, and men have been sent out to fill high military positions, much less on account of their fitness to occupy them, than with a view to their reaping a rich harvest for themselves. It seems churlish to speak harshly of the dead—but when it is needed for the sake of the living, amiable sentiments must give way to sterner feelings. We ought to have no more commanders-in-chief after the type of General Anson. Men must not be promoted to that responsible post merely because they are pressed upon the Government by the Prince Consort. In a word, if we are to maintain our sway in India, we must not convert it into a pleasant pasturage for needy men of high connections. "Property has its duties as well as its rights"—and until we can recognise India as a sphere which demands self-sacrifice in our government of it, we fail to understand the true spirit of our mission there.

It seems tolerably clear, moreover, that the postponement of every social and religious consideration to that of "making things pleasant," is not the surest way to quietness. The Bengal army was formed upon a principle of deference to caste—and that most odious form of social existence, having its roots in an abominable superstition, has not only not been discouraged, but has actually been sanctioned and pampered in the construction and regulation of the Bengal army. So far as their military system is concerned, Government have done their best to sanction and perpetuate caste. Utterly indifferent to the miseries it inflicts, and to the barriers which it raises up against all kinds of moral progress, our Eastern rulers have deliberately admitted it as a main element in their military system, and have not scrupled to make it subservient to their own purposes. That they *need* not have done so is clear from the construction of the Bombay and Madras armies on other principles. That they have gained nothing by doing so, is proved by the normal disquietude of the Bengal army, as contrasted with the fidelity up to this moment of the armies of the two other Presidencies. In short, out of this mean and dastardly truckling to a known evil, in the expectation of gaining something by it, have sprung a series of mutinous movements terminating in the present explosion. The discarding of every Christian idea, lest it should prove an occasion of offence, and the open indulgence of a pestilent social wrong in compliance with the prevalent superstition of the Hindoos, has been a prolific source of trouble and danger. This comes of deliberately playing, not the fool merely, but the fiend. Our peril has arisen out of our cowardly complicity with a false system. Placing our selfish interests in the van of our Christian morality, we have sustained a check which may well send us back to study the foundations of a wise and paternal policy. We have demeaned ourselves to no purpose. We have ignored every duty but that of consulting our own ends, and have thereby raised for ourselves a bed of nettles. And the wiseacres who deem it the most frantic of all policies to square our plans of Government with the eternal laws of Heaven, so far from having profited by the rebuke they have received, are actually attempting to account for the present outbreak by the too great encouragement given, as they think, to Christian missions and institutions! Thanks to the spread of sound information, they can gain but a very limited credence. Most men who know anything at all of India now know how to measure these gentlemen's pretensions. Happily, the day is gone by for paying profound deference to men who kindle hell fire to boil their own potatoes.

To us it appears that our Eastern possessions have been permitted to fall into our hands for a much higher purpose than to enrich us with the spoil of the heathen. We venture to think, and dare to avow the thought, that Divine Providence has devolved upon us an onerous but a blessed responsibility, in allowing us to acquire such extensive dominion in the East. We are not sent nor kept there, we may depend upon it, to foster the cruelties and abominations of the devotees of Brahma. No one would deprecate more than we should any governmental interference with the religion of the natives, as such. No one would more loudly object to any and every attempt to promote Christianity by law. But neither, on the other hand, do we see the slightest reason against letting the various peoples of India fully understand that we English have a distinctive religious faith, that we esteem it superior to all others, that we prize it and obey its behests, and that we intend to found our policy on its beneficent principles. We see no good end to be answered by tolerating injustice, immorality, cruelty, and obscenity, under the guise of religion. We have put down Thuggism which was a form of divine worship. We have abolished Sutteeism which was also associated with Brahminical doctrines. No doubt, it would be unwise to attempt the extirpation of *caste* by law. But, at least, we might decline to recognise it. We might sternly refuse to abet it. We might avoid moulding any of our institutions upon it. If the government of India cannot do much positive good, it should, at any rate, abstain from deliberately and openly countenancing harm. Let it but hold the balance of protection even between man and man, and then let truth meet error upon purely spiritual grounds. The wisest religious policy is—the safest political one. To do good is often less dangerous than to acquire wealth. We might think more of the welfare of the natives of India, and less of our own, without forfeiting all claim to be considered rational. Perhaps, the East India Company might not think so—but that company has ceased to be regarded as a reliable authority on eastern questions involving considerations of morality.

Here, for the present, we must conclude, leaving unsaid more than half of what we had intended to say. But the topic, we fear, will recur again and again. Else, we should be loth to leave it without bringing the subject home to the consciences of those who, after all, are ultimately responsible—namely, *the British people*. We shall wait, however, the arrival of another overland mail, in the confident hope that it will bring us more assuring news. Meanwhile, let every man amongst us who professes to care for the retention of our possessions and influence in the East, ask himself whether a grand duty such as God had imposed on Great Britain by giving her dominion in India, ever devolved upon a people who were less concerned than ourselves to discharge it. When that question is disposed of, others of not less moment will present themselves.

BENEVOLENT LEGISLATION—1851-7.

THERE is a class of sentimental legislators with whom all our readers are familiar. Plato probably had them in his imagination when he

wrote the "Republic," and Sir Thomas More when he wrote the "Utopia,"—if, as Mr. Macaulay assumes, in the case of a very opposite kind of book,—these works, as we are disposed to believe, were the offspring of severely ironical and not of merely sentimental philosophers. But the Greek sage wrote of two thousand and the English Chancellor of three hundred years ago, and the sentimental legislator has somewhat changed since those days. *He*, at least, has contrived admirably to adapt himself to the altered requirements of his age. He deals with articles which were as foreign to ancient Greek and middle-age Englishman as submarine telegraphs and Warren's blacking. His talk is of Reformatories, of Education, and other great and comprehensive schemes by which the world is to be regenerated. Men sent through these schemes are to be operated upon after the fashion that the patent machine operates upon clay—which receives at one end common earth, and turns out at the other perfect patent bricks. The substance has been altered in form but has undergone no change either of the character or relation of its constituent materials.

The sentimental legislator, like all other mere sentimentalists, is at heart as destitute of real benevolence as he is of sound and consistent judgment. He has hit upon a pleasant way of gratifying his own feelings, of doing a showy kind of good, whose result he has not, with long and painful patience, to wait for, but which he can see with his own eyes, and point to with his own fingers, and there his end is answered. His scheme began with himself, and so it has concluded. In the end it will be found that it has made him worse and his material no better. He has only cast another stone, carefully marked with his own name, on the great cairn over the grave of the old, muscular, self-reliant English constitution.

Imagine a group of sentimental legislators, such as we have described above, by way of dark back-ground to a figure that stands out in strong contrast, of a practically benevolent statesman. He is the author, amongst other laws, of the humbly-named Common Lodging-house Act of 1851. Last Thursday the author of this Act rose in his place in the House of Lords, to tell a very simple and straightforward tale of the effects of a single well and wisely-directed law. We will tell the same tale in our own fashion, supplying some facts to which Lord Shaftesbury did not think it necessary to allude.

The Common Lodging-house Act was passed, as we have stated, in 1851. It had its origin, as most people are aware, in the information supplied by Lord Ashley and others with regard to the state of the dwellings of the poor of crowded cities. Lord Ashley had found no fewer than 14,000 persons of both sexes and all ages, from birth to death, and suffering from every disease that can and cannot be named, in just 470 rooms. These places were the pest-houses of their neighbourhoods. Every sin and every infection found here a missionary willing and eager to spread through society the moral and physical evil that was in his nature. Lord Shaftesbury brought in the Common Lodging-house Bill to let light and the policeman into these houses. We were in the House of Commons Committee on Criminal and Destitute Juveniles the year after this Bill had become law, and well remember the testimony given by several witnesses, and amongst others, by Capt. Williams, Mr. Serjeant Adams, and Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, as to its immediate effects:—

I think (said Captain Williams) that the act which has lately passed for the regulation of lodging-houses is one that will materially affect the number of juvenile offenders in the course of time. These lodging-houses have been more conducive to swell the amount of juvenile delinquency than anything I know of.

Old Mr. Serjeant Adams followed with his emphatically expressed testimony that "cleanliness was a very great step towards godliness," and was very confident that better lodging-houses would materially lessen the quantity of crime.

Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett bore still more decisive witness to the actual working of the new law, stating that the condition of the lodging-houses was already much ameliorated, and that it had come to be acted upon in a manner that had not a parallel.

The law has since then had five years to work, and it is not too much to say that it has wrought one of the most remarkable changes in the lower strata of society that any influence, whether religious, moral, or merely repressive could possibly have exerted:—

I can assure your lordships (said Lord Shaftesbury) that the change approaches the marvellous. Instead of dirt, impurity, and indecency, there is now cleanliness, decency, and order. I will take one sample. In Mint-street, there was a lodging-house called "Jack Sheppard's house," which used to be frequented by such a desperate class of inmates that the police seldom dared to visit it even in the discharge of their duty. This house used to be a hotbed of vice, crime, and disease, but it was now precisely the reverse. I paid this house a visit not long ago, and I found in it eighty inmates in the common rooms, all peaceful and orderly, some engaged in cooking, others in eating, reading, or conversation. I next went upstairs, where I found everything sweet and clean, and when I spoke to the inmates they said that the change had been greater than they could have supposed it in the power of any act of Parliament to produce. The Scripture readers and City missionaries now had access to these houses, and a great effect was produced by their ministrations. On the Sunday before last one of the missionaries went his round through one of the most populous districts of the metropolis, which used also to be one of the most degraded. He found everyone of these lodging-houses vacant, the whole body of the inmates having gone to attend the evening service in Exeter Hall.

The testimony of the Commissioners of Police is to the same effect. We quote from their last report:—

Before this enactment the evils existing in the lodging-houses of the poor were beyond description. Crowded and filthy, without water or ventilation, without the least regard to cleanliness or decency, they were hotbeds of disease, misery, and crime. The houses are now much improved and daily improving, the keepers are of a better class, and, without increase of payment, the accommodation provided for the poor is, in all respects, of a higher standard. These results will without doubt follow in greater degree as the operation of the law extends itself and becomes more searching and complete.

They add:—

During a period exceeding five years ending 1857 about 700,655 visits have been made, both by day and by night, among a class of persons deemed almost incorrigible, without the occurrence of one assault on any of the officers, and without one just complaint of intrusion into a "private dwelling."

Lord Shaftesbury now proposes in a brief manner, and in a very brief Bill, to extend the provisions of this law to private lodging-houses of known bad character. There are some hundreds of such houses in every large city, loathsome and bad beyond imagination or description. These also, if the Crowded Dwellings Bill pass into law, are to have light and the policeman let into them, that the physician and the missionary may follow.

Last Sunday night some scores of persons who six years ago were little better than savages, were sitting with the Earl of Shaftesbury and Sir James Graham, listening to the Dean of Carlisle. Lord Shaftesbury testifies to their doing this habitually. With the widest knowledge of depraved human nature of almost any man of the age, yet with the profoundest and most unshaken confidence in its real though latent goodness, he says:—"In making an effort of this kind, your lordships have to deal with a class of people who, however degraded they may seem, *are good at the bottom, and will be found to be animated by even noble aspirations.*" We could almost find it within us to endorse this bill merely from the nobility of this sentiment, but believing that it is an effort of a just, wise, and benevolent statesmanship, and that it will be followed by the moral as well as physical elevation of the class that it aims to reach, and eventually by their grateful thanks, we give it a warm and unhesitating support.

Spirit of the Press.

The subservience of the Liberals of the House of Commons in succumbing to the timid counsels of the Whig leaders on the Jewish Disabilities question is not at all shared by the press. The *Times*, *Daily News*, and *Examiner* strongly insist that the most independent course is the safest. The leading journal says, with much conclusiveness of reasoning:—

We must confess that the only chance of a settlement, as far as we can see, lies in the independent action of the House of Commons. Should the house decide to omit the words "on the true faith of a Christian" when the member for London comes to be sworn, and also to treat any prosecution for penalties as a breach of privilege, the matter may, perhaps, be satisfactorily ended. The Jews would have gained the right of being elected, and the Lords would probably be content with feeling that the Jewish magnates of the City were still excluded from the Upper House. It is probable that all parties would acquiesce, after a little skirmishing, in such a compromise. Now, that the House of Commons has an inherent right to direct the form in which its own members shall be admitted seems reasonable enough, and a part of the privilege that in more stormy days the Commons always asserted. But it cannot be denied that the house, by its conduct in this matter, has gone far to debar itself from exercising any such innate prerogative. For ten years it has treated the words of the oath as unchangeable, except by act of Parliament, and has resisted the one or two faint attempts which were made to settle the question without the concurrence of the peers. We are perfectly prepared to hear this concession urged as necessarily precluding separate action now. Yet the house might hold that no former negligence could be construed into a surrender of its rights, and that though, to make assurance doubly sure and to obey more completely the spirit of the Constitution, successive Ministries have desired to proceed by bill, there is nothing to prevent the Commons in a case of necessity obtaining their object by means of a series of resolutions. But if anything could make this line of conduct indefensible, it would be the sending up to the Lords a bill to enable the Lower House to do the very thing which it would afterwards have to assert its power of doing without their assent. The bill, of course, would be summarily dismissed by the Lords, and the Commons would have to begin their course of independence with a position infinitely worse than before. Certainly no argument against a right can be stronger than that the thing claimed has been lately asked as a favour; yet at this time, when the Oaths Bill has just been rejected, after being sent up to the Lords by an immense majority of a new House of Commons, when it is plainly proved that the Tory leaders care neither for the opinions of the people nor their representatives, Lord John Russell would ask leave of the Lords for the Commons to be allowed to alter the oath for themselves. Anything more impolitic and injurious to the cause it is difficult to imagine.

We trust, therefore, that the house will hear no more of Lord John Russell's bill. If it be really intended to settle this tedious question, there is but one course. It is for the Commons to say whether they will allow the House of Lords to debar any class of British subjects of their rights. A deputation from the Palace-yard meeting is to wait on Lord Palmerston to-morrow to confer with him on the course to be pursued in this matter. We trust that no excessive regard for forms will prevent the Premier from acting with his usual courage and vigour. Let it be remembered that the Jewish member must be seated by resolution or not at all. Still more, the gap in the representation of London can only be filled up by the same means. There is no chance whatever that the Lords will give way; and we presume no one expects that the Liberal party will yield in the struggle. There will always be for the next twenty years a Jewish member legally elected, but incapable of taking his seat, unless the House of Commons proceeds to settle the question on its own authority. Now, necessity knows no law; a grievance and an anomaly are to be removed, and can only be removed by the separate action of the Commons.

The *Daily News* turns upon the Prime Minister as the cause of the present imbroglio, and trembles in anticipation for the promised Reform Bill next Session—

At the beginning of the Session Lord Palmerston pledged himself to Parliamentary Reform, but asked a year to prepare his Reform Bill. In the meantime, to prove the sincerity of his Liberalism, Lord Palmerston offered an immediate instalment—the removal of the Jewish Disabilities. The admission of the Jews to Parliament was made a Cabinet question. When Lord Palmerston undertook to introduce such a measure, it ceased to be "an open question." With regard to it, all who from that moment were not with him were against him. Yet a member of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet who abstained from voting in the House of Lords on the motion that the Jews Bill be read a second time, still remains a member of the Cabinet. Again, there is a noble lord who, though not ostensibly a member of the Administration, is understood to act as Lord Palmerston's *Ministre des Cultes*, to be the dispenser of his Episcopal patronage. This noble lord, by voting for the second reading of the bill, and at the same time intimating his intention to move an amendment in committee which would perpetuate the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament, contrived, with a dexterity which some Protestants imagine is the exclusive characteristic of the disciples of Loyola, to give his voice at once against the Jews and in favour of their professed champion, Lord Palmerston. Under these circumstances it is impossible to believe that Lord Palmerston intended that his Jew Bill should be carried. He has made no exertions to get his own measure carried and he will allow no other person to try what can be done. Seeing that Lord Palmerston has this year played fast and loose with his promises as regards a mere instalment of Parliamentary Reform, what reliance can Reformers place on his promises relating to next year's comprehensive measures of Reform?

The high price of butchers' meat has become a serious matter to all classes, rich and poor, and a question for practical discussion. With beef and mutton at ninepence a pound it will fare badly with our labouring classes. The economical *Daily News* has turned its attention to the subject, and suggests substitutes. The first is fish—

Thirty years ago, it was only in the maritime counties (and there only in particular seasons) that a labourer's family could get two or three good fish dinners for sixpence. Further inland, cheap fish was an unsavoury idea before the days of railroads. Now, fish-carts, with a fresh cargo, cross our inland moors, and offer cheap and good food in the manufacturing villages in the very heart of the island. Individuals who wish well to their neighbours can help in this direction. While country gentlemen give attention to the increase of the supply of butchers' meat, let their ladies and their neighbours encourage the introduction of fish. There is nothing artificial, arbitrary, or meddling in such an endeavour. Many a country town or village could be pointed out where no poor person of the last generation ever saw fish, but where a little thoughtfulness and concert, exercised, perhaps, on the opening of a new line of railway, have supplied scores of humble households with plentiful dinners of fresh herrings, mackerel, whitings, and other cheap fish, at less cost than the dry bread on which too many of our people dine. There is something more to be done in this direction. The tourists of 1857 will see in various parts of the united kingdom notices posted up by local boards of conservators of river and lake fishing, by which it appears that the preservation of our river fish, and its increase by express culture, are fairly taken in hand, as they have for some time been in France. It is too early yet to speak with confidence of the final result of the new methods of replenishing our salmon rivers; but the prospect is highly encouraging with regard both to that and several other kinds of fish, and there can be no doubt of the benefits to be looked for from the improved conservancy of our inland waters protecting the spawn and fry. Here is a field for the influence of good citizens who would have the labouring classes well fed. We need only hint that the Irish coasts, with their neglected wealth, are another.

Our supply of poultry—cottage poultry—also is not so large as it might be:—

It is going forward, no doubt; but it may be much further encouraged yet. A vast proportion of our cottagers could keep fowls without trouble to their neighbours or greater cost to themselves than would be repaid ten times over by a little care and management. It is an old saying that the hedger's wife beats the great lady in fowl rearing, and many a farmer's wife even envies the cottager on the common her constant supply of eggs, and the large broods which pick up their living with

little more care than that of the hens. This is a branch of production which it can hardly be difficult to expand to any extent.

The out-spoken Liberal organ points to the testimony of the medical profession as being clear and decided as to the prodigious over-eating which is habitual among the lower ranks of the middle class, and calls upon all who are addicted to gorging, to benefit their health and save a vast amount of animal food by greater moderation.

The *Examiner* has an amusing article on Lord Raynham's absurd bill for preventing cruelty to animals, in the course of which it is said :—

Retire, Dick Martin, before the senator who will not tolerate the caging of a bird, the baiting of a hook, the setting of a mouse-trap, or the catching of a fly. Here are a few of the crimes and misdemeanours which this wonderful bill proposes to check by a variety of punishments, including the corporal infliction with which Parliament has repeatedly declined to visit the most barbarous cruelties to women and children :—

The packing in any basket or box, or in any other manner, or keeping so packed, any fowl or other animal, so as by deficiency of space or air or other provision to cause distress or suffering thereto.

The desertion or abandonment of any animal, with intent to lose the same.

The unnecessary restraint or disablement of any animal by any means by which more pain is inflicted on it than is requisite for the purpose.

The baiting or worrying for sport of any animal.

The wanton destruction of, or the wantonly maiming, disabling, or causing pain or suffering to any animal.

What the word animal stands for under the Act, we are informed in the definition clause :—

The word "animal" in these Acts shall include any animal, whether domesticated or not, whether of the kinds particularly enumerated in clause 29 of the said Act of the twelfth and thirteenth of her Majesty, or not, and whether a quadruped or not.

The Raynham-protected animal may have any number of feet, and of course any number of teeth or stings, as there is no limitation at all in that direction. The Act would protect scorpions, if we had those charming creatures in England. To destroy them wantonly would be a misdemeanour. To deprive them even of their stings would be no less dangerous, as it would come under the indictment of maiming. Who would venture any more to instruct a pig in the alphabet, or teach a bullfinch to pipe? Supposing the bill to become law, he would be a bold man who would open an oyster except under legal advices, or desert a kitten, or license his terrier to hunt so much as a rat. We really never met with so ludicrous a piece of legislation. Cruelty to beasts is not to be put down by such a *bêtise;* but if there be any chance of this measure passing, we would suggest including the Jews in the clause against "unnecessary restraint and disablement." The Lords would perhaps consent to their relief under Lord Raynham's bill, for the sake of the contumely of emancipating them along with the pigs.

The new number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article on "Representative Reform," which the *Spectator* regards as an adumbration of the Reform Bill of 1858. The following is the principle on which an amendment of the represented ought, according to the *Edinburgh*, to proceed—

With very few individual exceptions, we believe, all sections of politicians feel and openly avow that, as *classes* and not *numbers* are what we seek to represent, *all* classes must be represented—and, as far as practicable, represented in a fair and beneficent proportion. . . . We have to devise some franchise which shall give to the working classes their *due*—and not more than their due—share of electoral power. We have to enable their voice to be fairly heard, without enabling it unfairly to predominate.

The purposes to be effected by the new Reform Bill are briefly these—

It must extend the basis of the representation without departing from the fundamental idea that classes, and not mere numbers, are the thing to be represented. It must expand the constitution without transforming it; it must popularise without democratising it. It must admit to the franchise all the more competent and worthy portion of the labouring classes, without admitting them in such numbers or in such a manner as to give them a preponderance over other sections of the community.

Two points according to the reviewer are clear. The Chandos clause cannot stand; if the country constituency be not reduced to 10*l.*, which it might be, it should at least not be higher than 15*l.* or 20*l.* And the vote must be conferred on "all persons exercising professions which demand a liberal education, or on graduates who have attained some authentic evidence of personal qualification." The *Spectator* says :—

From the whole field of mingled speculation, doubt, suggestion and avowal, we collect that the *Edinburgh Review* would introduce into Parliament a bill comprising four sections,—"some" measure for a working-class representation; a congeries of professional franchises; the repeal of the statute of Anne, probably with official seats in the House of Commons, separated from a vote; and a new county franchise. How does the country like *that* sketch of the Reform Bill of 1858?

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Crystal Palace still offers numerous musical attractions, in addition to its other interesting objects of interest. On Friday last, the last but two of the opera concerts took place before an audience of about the average number (4,000). The principal feature was the performance of Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, which occupied the whole of the first part. In the second part the overture to *La Gazza Ladra* and a scene from *Les Huguenots* were specially acceptable—the former being encored. Mr. Costa conducted in person, and Madame Grisi particularly distinguished herself by the grace and finish and expression of her singing, and Madle. Parepa by her arch expression. On Friday next, the programme will be more than usually attractive, and the grand fountains will play. Last Saturday, when the whole series of waterworks was put into action for the first time on a half-crown day, some 10,000 persons were present. During the week as many as 44,542 persons have visited the Palace.

The Vocal Union gave the last of their series of concerts, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday morning. We borrow the following notice of the performance from a contemporary, having been unable to attend ourselves. "Several excellent glees and madrigals by English composers were executed with perfect precision and expression by Miss Marian Moss, Messrs. Foster, Wilbye Cooper, Montem Smith, Winn, and Thomas. Miss Poole was the only solo vocalist, and Mr. L. Hatton, the pianist. The entire entertainment, which was admirable of its kind, and highly creditable to British talent, appeared to give unqualified pleasure to a very numerous and fashionable audience, and brought the labours of the Vocal Union, for the present season, to a most satisfactory close. Whilst we are invaded, as at present, by an almost overwhelming mass of foreign mediocrities, it is really gratifying to find such sterling and thoroughly English performances as those of the Vocal Union so well supported, and we trust the public will continue to bestow upon this thoroughly national institution the liberal patronage to which it is so justly entitled."

EXTRACTS FROM INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIA SAVED BY THE TELEGRAPH.—The news burst on India like a thunderclap that the native regiments at Meerut and Delhi had mutinied, murdered their officers, massacred all the English inhabitants of Delhi, placed the King of Delhi on the throne, and threatened the empire. All this happened on the 11th of May. On the 13th it was known by telegraph to Europeans only throughout India—I say, to Europeans only, for immediately the post was stopped, and an embargo placed on all native correspondence. It is not too much to say that the telegraph saved India. Whether or not the report is true that the 15th of May was the day fixed for a general rising of the Sepoy regiments and massacre of all Europeans in the Bengal Presidency cannot be known yet—perhaps never will be known. If true, and certainly the rumour appeared with strange coincidence at places far apart, the 3rd cavalry spoilt all by beginning on the 11th at Delhi. In a moment the news was flashed to Lahore and Peshawur, to Allahabad and Calcutta, to Bombay and Madras; and all British India was on the alert. —*Letter in the Times.*

HOW THE NATIVES OF THE PUNJAUB REGARD BRITISH RULE.—The Sirdars and Jagheerdars—"the indulged aristocracy," to use a phrase of the covenant—have offered men and arms, and the offer has been accepted; the villagers have seized fugitive mutineers and brought them to the civil authorities. The common people in the roads are careful to evince towards Europeans a demeanour more respectful than their ordinary respect; in the important cities of Jullundher and Hoshiarpur the district officer was received by the people with enthusiasm; the ranks of the irregular army are thrown open, and recruits flock in crowds to be sworn in. I missed four servants in the morning, and heard in the evening that they were soldiers of the State. Every officer has provided for his district; in two days the whole offensive and defensive resources at his disposal were brought into action. Provision was made to increase our police and irregulars; provision was made for a last struggle of Europeans if the worst came to the worst. The Government was not idle. Before the native troops had heard of the massacre at Delhi they were summoned to their several parade grounds at Lahore and Peshawur, and in the presence of English artillery disarmed. Native chiefs who have been well treated in the day of triumph have been called upon to aid us in the day of trial. Not one has flinched. A moveable column of Europeans and Punjaub Irregulars was ordered to assemble at Jhelum, to pounce at once on any spot where sedition showed itself. Such were the energetic efforts made in three days—the 16th, 17th, and 18th—days which will not soon be forgotten by Englishmen in the Punjaub. On the 19th it began to be apparent that the crisis as regarded these provinces was past. We were ready; the people were with us to a man; and the mutineers were cowed.—*Ibid.*

THE TWO LAWRENCES.—In the Punjaub Sir John Lawrence has been worth 5,000 European soldiers. Everywhere his voice has been heard; every act of his has been full of vigour and prompt wisdom; and he has shown as the result of his administration a loyal people, eager to join the Government in the suppression of a military rebellion. It is the essence of the Punjaub administration to have good subordinate officers. England has no better representatives than those men who, in the last fortnight, have looked the greatest possible danger in the face, met it, quelled it, and, I believe, turned it to profit. In Oude, again, 5,000 European soldiers' power has appeared in the new Chief Commissioner, Sir Henry Lawrence. With that wonderful gift of governing natives—indeed, of governing men, which Sir Henry possesses—he has reduced that province, intimately connected as it is with the native regular army, full as it is of all the elements of rebellion; he has reduced it to loyalty by precautions, by firmness, by a speech, and some presents.—*Ibid.*

A LADY'S ACCOUNT OF THE DELHI MASSACRE.—We can hardly ourselves believe how we escaped. The way in which poor helpless men, women, and children were slaughtered without a moment's warning is most dreadful. We were surprised on the morning of the 11th of May (baby's birthday) by a party of mutineers from Meerut. One of our regiments (the 54th native infantry), with half of the native artillery, was immediately sent to guard the approaches to the city; but the mutineers succeeded in crossing the river (the city being open on that side) and in cutting the bridge of boats, and when once in the city, they spared nothing that came in their way, and the Sepoys of our regiments very soon joined them and turned against and killed their own officers. The Brigade-Major (Captain Nicolls) sent his carriage to me and told me to go to his house at once. I had no time to take anything, but awoke baby from her sleep, and we were driven about from place to place in the hot sun for some hours. All the ladies were kept behind a guard of guns with the remaining companies of regiments that had not been sent to the city gates. We were for several hours in a guardroom, and the gentlemen outside were in readiness to defend, while many of us were assisting to load the guns and do what else we could. About six o'clock in the evening the order was given to retreat. We got into Captain Nicolls' carriage, and put in as many others as we could, and drove one pair of horses for fifty miles, expecting every minute to be pursued and killed, and we were told a regiment had left Umballah and was cutting up whatever came in its way, so that unless we turned off the road we could not escape. [They were evidently on their way to Umballah, *vid* Kurnaul.] This induced some to go off to Meerut, but we did not know what to do, as there was danger there. However, the report proved false, and we arrived safe at Kurnaul the next morning. Here we were told we must leave at once; but I felt so exhausted and ill that I could not stir further, so that half our party went on and the rest remained till evening. We left Kurnaul at about nine o'clock, as we could not get horses sooner, and it was with the greatest difficulty we managed to get on at all, L—— being obliged to threaten to shoot any one who refused to give us assistance. When we arrived at Thwanessur (a dawk station on the Umballah road) we halted for a couple of hours' sleep, and to get a change of conveyances. We stopped with the Assistant-Commissioner; but before we had rested two hours we were alarmed by being told that a regiment of Sepoys was come to attack us. We had to fly from the house and hide as best we could, under the bushes, &c., in the garden; and I kept dear baby in my own arms the whole time until morning, when Europeans were seen, and the cause of alarm proved to be a regiment of Irregular Cavalry marching to Umballah. We could get no conveyances to go on with until the afternoon, when we left for Umballah at about six o'clock in a cart drawn by coolies. Our party consisted of about ten, and we met with great difficulty on the road, for the natives were so unwilling to assist us. We arrived at Umballah on the morning of the 14th, at about eight o'clock, quite fatigued and worn out, for dear baby had never left me since we left Delhi. We leave this to-morrow evening (the 20th) for Kussowlee, where there is a guard of Europeans, and where, we hear, all the ladies from Simla and elsewhere have collected. No one has been able to save any of their property at Delhi; every one was obliged to fly with nothing but the clothes they had on their backs. The amount of bloodshed was enormous—not a soul wearing an European garb who lived in the city was saved. Mr. and Miss Jennings (the chaplain and his daughter, who was engaged to be married shortly) were killed, and also Mr. Hubbard (the Church missionary). Altogether about 100 were massacred, and I do not think more than forty or fifty were saved, but the exact number is not known.—*Letter from Umballah*, May 18.

MISSIONARIES NOT TO BLAME.—"I apprehend that the enemies of missions in England will be but too ready, from this rebellion, to inveigh against missionary efforts, as having led to it; but if they do, it will be most gratuitous and unfounded; for it so happens, that, of all classes in India, the native troops *from their peculiar circumstances*, are those among which the missionaries have laboured least, and most generally not at all. No doubt that the efforts of the missionaries and the slow but steady progress of Christianity were known to the Sepoys, as they were patent to every one else; but no one can say that the missionaries interfered with them specially or personally, or even preached to them, except in so far as they (the Sepoys) might casually form part of the audiences addressed in chapels or bazaars. Accordingly, not a single complaint has been uttered against the missionaries by mutinous Sepoys. It is with Government that their controversy is. Whilst I and my missionary brethren are fully determined, God blessing us, energetically to prosecute our labours; yet you may rest assured, my dear sir, that we are all deeply convinced of the necessity and propriety of proceeding with all discretion and prudence, especially at a juncture like the present, when the very continuance of the British rule is in danger. "It is a matter of gratitude that the rebellion has hitherto scarcely extended to the native population generally, and that it has remained confined to the army. But if it be not put down effectually within the next twenty or thirty

days, I fear it will spread fearfully. It is impossible to calculate what the consequences would be. I trust, in God's mercy, that, when all this is over, good will come out of the evil. A radical change in the management of public affairs will become imperative. The army must be entirely remodelled, and a far greater number than at present of European troops introduced. India will have to be governed for *itself and its own welfare*, and no longer for the advancement and pecuniary advantage of individuals not unfrequently incompetent for the work they have to perform, and having no other recommendation than interest in high quarters. If this be not attended to, I, as an old resident intimate with the feelings of the people, foresee that the connection of this splendid empire with Britian will not be of long duration."—*Letter from the Rev. A. F. Lacroix.*

Among those who were said to have been killed at Delhi was the name of Sir Theophilus Medcalfe: it now appears that he escaped, and reached a place of safety after spending ten days in a jungle. It is stated that "several Europeans (said to number forty-eight) were taken to the Palace, or perhaps went there for protection—these were taken care of by the King of Delhi: but the Sowars of the 3d Cavalry, whose thirst for European blood had not been quenched, rested not till they were all given up to them, when they murdered them one by one in cold blood."

According to the *Globe*, the following six regiments of infantry will in all probability, proceed to India as soon as transports for their conveyance can be procured, viz:—The 20th Regiment, 34th Regiment, 42nd Highlanders, 54th Regiment, 97th Regiment, and the Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion. With the reinforcements already embarking, together with the troops on passage to China, who will in all likelihood go to Calcutta instead, and three regiments from Persia and Ceylon, the Bengal force is now being strengthened by about 25,000 of the Queen's troops.

The *Times* says, a considerable force of artillery is to be despatched by the most rapid conveyance at hand. It appears, from the report forwarded home, that the Bengal establishment is unfortunately deficient. In order to fill up the vacancy in the Chinese service, caused by the withdrawal of these, it is proposed to despatch a battalion of musketeers to Hong Kong with the least possible delay. This is said to be precisely the class of force best adapted to the conduct of operations in that quarter.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

For the representation of Oxford city, Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Thackeray have been the only candidates, the former not having been present in person throughout the canvass. In order to obviate the misconception of his views on the Sabbath question Mr. Thackeray has issued the following declaration:—

I am desirous that the people who work hard all the week should have the means of relaxation, amusement, and instruction upon their only day of rest. I would to this end open to them picture galleries, museums, scientific collections, and such places as the Crystal Palace near London, where are to be found gardens and flowers, statues and pictures, and objects the most harmless and beautiful. I believe the labouring man would enjoy these sights in company with his family, and that the enjoyment of them would keep him from intoxication, not lead him into it, as opponents of my views fear. Those who have seen our great cities know how the Sunday is often passed, and whether drunkenness is prevented by the present legislation. Should the opening of such a place as the Crystal Palace be found to occasion drinking and disorder, which I disbelieve, surely a stop may be put to the sale of intoxicating liquors in that place on the Sunday. I never spoke or thought of opening theatres on Sunday. I would try to multiply the means of procuring peace and harmless pleasure for the people on that day, and know that in many theatrical pieces there are jests, and allusions, and situations ill-fitted indeed to any, but especially to the sacred day. I would consent to and encourage good band music, which has been played before our sovereigns for a hundred years past; but would object to songs, for the same reason that renders me averse to plays—because songs may be made vehicles for jokes and buffoonery, which, on such a day, might justly shock the sense of religious persons. And I believe the relaxation of the present system would make many people friendly to the clergy, whom they now suppose to be hostile to their honest pleasures; would be a means of happiness and union amongst the families of the poor; and ought not to offend the feelings of any Christian man.—Your very faithful servant, W. M. THACKERAY.

The nomination took place on Monday in presence of some 2,000 persons. Mr. Cardwell, who was not present, was proposed by Mr. Aldward and seconded by Mr. ex-Sheriff Castle. Mr. Daw proposed and Mr. Baker seconded Mr. Thackeray. Mr. THACKERAY then stood forward and said—

I recollect being told of a certain noble duke, who, if report speaks truly, used in former times to pull on his boots and ride over to the freemen and electors of this city to elect his candidate for him (Marlborough, I believe it was), but those days have gone by for ever. (Cheers.) Oxford was a very splendid city, but amongst all her palaces of learning there were many streets where some hundreds of hard working men, men of intelligence, resided, and they had taken into their heads that the time was come when they would have a candidate of their own, and make a representative for themselves. (Great cheering, and "Thackeray's the man.") Three months ago they had chosen a good man in my very excellent friend, Mr. Neate—(cheers and groans)—who had been turned out of his seat for two pennyworth of bribery, of which he knew nothing, by a House of Commons, notorious for the scandals it had swallowed. Citizens of Oxford, you have been pretty well looked after lately. You have had a Tory baronet amongst you; Mr. Hayter has also been inquiring about you; Lord Monck, too, came down as a Government nominee; and finally, Mr. Cardwell, who is not able to come alone, but like a great baby, is shown to you by his godfathers and godmothers. (Laughter and great cheering.) What sort of men are these who seek your confidence? Men of the Peel party, who endeavoured to disgrace the country in the late war with Russia; and when those savage cut-throats the Chinese were murdering our countrymen and countrywomen, went on with their mawkish sentimentality, to prevent the scoundrels meeting with that justice they deserved, and sought to permit their continuance in the same bloodthirsty way. (Groans and cheers.) The same thing was apparent in the late Persian war; always will be apparent with these men where an opportunity arises. Any man who acted in this way was an enemy of England, (great cheering), and such an one should not be put forward by any constituency. (Cheers.) You all know pretty well by this time my political opinions, and if you send me to parliament I will not go as hostile to any ministry, but will try and keep them up to their work. (Cheers.) I know that I am not much of a talker; however, I will mend in that respect; but let me tell you that you do not want grand talkers in the House of Commons, you want men who will work for you and protect you. Let me tell you if all the members of that house be great talkers, little work as you get done now, you will have none at all done then. (Laughter.) If I am no great talker, surely when I understand a question, I have brains enough to know what it means, and heart enough to say so, and I'll yet talk enough to you, if you'll only give me time. (Great laughter.) I beg to tell you again, in referring once more to the probabilities of war, that the Peel party are not the men to be entrusted with the keeping of the honour of England. (Cheers.) On the first night I came among you many questions were put to me by a friend, who capped them all by saying, "Now, Mr. Thackeray, are you for the honour of England?" (Laughter.) I said that that was rather a wild and a wide question to put, but to the best of my belief I was for the honour of England, and would work for it to the best of my power. (Cheers.) About the ballot we are agreed. If I was for the ballot before I came down here, I am more for the ballot now. (Cheers.) As to triennial parliaments, if the constituents desire them, I am for them.

A show of hands was then taken, which was declared to be in favour of Mr. Thackeray, when a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Cardwell.

Lord Alfred Churchill, who is to be the new member for the family borough of Woodstock, in succession to his brother, who is now Duke of Marlborough, has issued an address to the electors. He declares himself a staunch Churchman, willing, however, that the question of Church-rates should receive Government consideration—in favour of an extension of the suffrage, and a uniform national system of education. It is not likely that there will be any opposition to the noble lord on Friday.

There is much electioneering excitement in Galway borough. Mr. G. H. Moore, in whose favour Mr. French has retired, has issued his address. He says: "A committee of the House of Commons have pronounced a verdict against me, or rather against the clergy and people of Mayo and of Ireland;" and that it concerns all Irishmen "that the choice of the constituencies shall not be arbitrarily set aside by the caprice, the fanaticism, or the folly of a committee of Englishmen, selected for the purpose of pandering to English prejudices." An influential party has requested Mr. Grattan to come forward; he has large property in the borough. Mr. P. Blake, Q.C., has waived his pretensions to the borough of Galway, and has, it is said, resigned in favour of Sir Thomas Redington.

The news of Mr. Moore's eviction from the House of Commons had created tremendous excitement in Mayo. Lord John Brown on the one hand, and Colonel Higgins on the other, are actively canvassing the county. The great body of the Roman Catholic clergy seemed as determined as ever to oppose the latter. Upon the religious or great Maynooth question Lord John is a little more explicit. He says:—

Though, as a Protestant, I am firmly attached to that religion in which I have been educated, I shall ever remember that the majority of the people of Mayo are Roman Catholics, and, if elected, I shall oppose every measure which would be injurious to their interests or hurtful to their feelings. I believe that I shall thus best promote that Christian and kindly feeling which should ever exist between the people of this great country, and which is the best guarantee for its peace and happiness.

The *Nation* announces that Mr. Tristram Kennedy, the rejected of Louth at the last election, goes down to Mayo under the direct auspices of the archiepiscopal returning officer for the county, and that, his Protestantism notwithstanding, he will be supported by the priests in a body.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION.—1857.

FIRST DIVISION.—Allen, Richard Watson, Private tuition; Angus, George, Amersham Grammar School; Arnold, James Colton, Private tuition; Atkinson, Harry Leigh, Leeds School of Medicine: Bankart, James, Guy's Hospital; Barker, John Thomas, Lancashire Independent College; Barlow, William Crosby, Hackney Theological Seminary; Bastian, Henry Charlton, Self-tuition; Beddard, James, Private tuition; Bell, James Vincent, Private tuition; Bell, John, Burton Grammar School; Bigsby, Robert Henry, Repton School; Bithell, James, University College; Bithell, Richard, Private tuition; Bradley, John William, Huddersfield College; Brettell, Joseph, Dudley Grammar School; Brodie, John, Private tuition; Brown, Frederick, Trinity College, Cambridge; Browne, Charles William, Westminster Hospital; Bryant, William Charles, Stonyhurst College; Bryer, Thomas, University College; Burrows, William, Lancashire Independent College; Buszard, Frank, Guy's Hospital; Carver, Arthur William, Private tuition; Cass, William Leonard, Private tuition; Clare, Stephen, King's College; Clark, James, Airedale College; Clarkson, William Frederick, New College; Cobb, John Frederic, Private tuition; Cock, John Thomas, Private tuition; Connon, William, Ingshouse, Wakefield; Conroy, James Macdowall, Private tuition; Cook, John, Private tuition; Cuff, Christopher Robert, King's College School; Daly, Denis, Stonyhurst College; Darnton, Peter William, New College; Dolleymore, John, University College; Dove, John Reuben Bathurst, Private tuition; Downs, Peter, King's College; Dowson, Henry Enfield, Private tuition; Dunlop, Robert, University College; Durham, Frank Sheppard, Private tuition; Dyer, Samuel, Private tuition; Eccles, Gregory William, St. Paul's School; Edghill, John Cox, King's College; Edwards, John, Owens College; Ellis, Edward, University College; Elwes, Richard Gervase, King's College; Embling, William Henry, Private tuition; Evans, Charles John, University College; Fagge, Charles Hilton, Guy's Hospital; Fortescue, George, Private tuition; Fox, William Walker, Private tuition; Francis, Walter William, Wesleyan College Institution, Taunton; Frankenstein, Nathan, Clarendon-house, Lambeth; Fuller, Robert Hart, University College; Gale, Henry Stanley, Private tuition; Galton, John Henry, Guy's Hospital; Gammell, John, New College; Gee, Samuel Jones, New College; Gemmer, Frederic William, University College; Gibson, Robert Edward, Portland Grammar School, Plymouth; Glynes, Webster, King's College; Goldsmid, Edward Thomas, St. Cuthbert's College; Goldsmid, Walter Henry, University College; Griffiths, David, Normal College, Swansea; Gurteen, Stephen, University College; Gwyther, James, Chorlton High School; Hall, Thomas Farmer, Wesley College, Sheffield; Hardy, Henry James, Private tuition; Harris, Walter, Private tuition; Haworth, Charles, Lancashire Independent College; Hepburn, Thomas Henry, Amersham Grammar School; Hewett, William Trotman, Regent's-park College; Hewgill, William, New College; Holborn, Alfred, Mill-hill Grammar School; Holland, Edmund, Queen's College, Birmingham; Hollywood, John, Private tuition; Hooper, John Harward, Winchester Hospital; Horsman, Thomas, University College; Hudson, Josiah, Private tuition; Hunter, William Frith, Blackheath Proprietary School; Hurley, Patrick, Springfield College; Jackson, James Cole, University College; Jardine, William, Regent's-park College; Jelly, James, Private tuition; Jones, Thomas, Owens College; Joy, Alfred George, Clarendon House, Lambeth; Kerr, Francis Ernest, Stonyhurst College; Lake, George, University College; Lanchester, Henry Thomas, Private tuition; Langton, Francis Romuald, Stonyhurst College; Lee, George Anson Byron, University College; Lewis, Richard, Airedale College; Lightbound, Joseph Ignatius, Stonyhurst College; Lloyd, Alfred, Private tuition; Luard, Thomas Davies, King's College; McAll, Robert, Rotherham College; Mackenzie, Alfred Westwood; Private tuition; Mann, Allen Græme Cheek, Private tuition; Marshall, Frederick, Private tuition; Matthew, Charles Mordaunt, Private tuition; Meggy, Frederic, Merchant Tailors' School; Miller, Richard May, Portland Grammar School, Plymouth; Molloy, Bernard Charles, St. Edmund's College; Moorman, Andrew Cook, Western College, Plymouth; Morgan, Charles, Working Men's College; Morris, George, University College; Mosley, Herbert, Bishop-Stortford Collegiate School; Murphy, James, St. Gregory's College; Nankivell, Arthur Wolcot, University of Bonn; Needham, William Manning, University College; Négri, Athenodore de, University College; Newbery, Henry James, Private tuition; Newman, Henry, Private tuition; Nicholson, Edward, St. Mary's Hospital; Nixon, Henry, Private tuition; O'Conor, Denis Maurice, St. Gregory's College; Parrish, Henry Griffin, Lancashire Independent College; Peters, John, Independent College, Bala; Pillers, James, Manchester New College; Price, William Edwin, Eton College; Provis, William Alexander, King's College; Pryce, Robert Vaughan, New College; Pye Smith, Edward Baines, Mill-hill Grammar School; Ralli, George Antonio, University College; Rix, Samuel Babût, Private tuition; Roberts, Robert Henry, Carmarthen College; Roberts, Thomas Minshall, Regent's-park College; Robertson, George Francis, Stonyhurst College; Roe, Edwin Hodgson, Sandfield, Liverpool; Rogers, George Henry, Taunton College School; Roscoe, Alfred, University College School; Samuel, George Robert, Wesley College, Sheffield; Schwabe, Edmund Salis, University College School; Seavill, Frederic Hughes, New College; Segar, George, Stonyhurst College; Sharp, Richard, Stonyhurst College; Sheppard, Thomas Williams, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Smith, Joseph, King's College; Smith, Theodore, City of London School; Spicer, Alfred, Mill-hill Grammar School; Starling, Matthew Henry, Private tuition; Stephenson, Thomas Bowman, Wesley College, Sheffield; Stocks, Samuel Henry, Huddersfield College; Strachan, Josiah, University College; Sturmer, Heaton Edward, Baptist College, Bristol; Sutcliffe, William Henry, Wesley College, Sheffield; Symes, Colmer Boas, Cheshunt College; Thomas, John, Trevecca College; Thorne, Thomas Henry, Mill-hill Grammar School; Thornton, Joseph Smith, Huddersfield College; Throckmorton, John, St. Gregory's College; Todd, Joseph, Queen's College, Birmingham; Tupp, Alfred Cotterell, University College School; Tyler, Thomas, University College School; Ware, Richard Samuel, Private tuition; Waterhouse, Theodore, University College; Watson, Bingham, Private tuition; Watts, Frederick Hase, Middlesex Hospital; Webb, Albert Brooke, King's College School; Wells, Arthur, Cheshunt College; Wetherell, William Dawson, Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton; Wilks, John Mark, New College; Williams, John, Private tuition; Williams, Samuel White Duckworth, Private tuition; Willis, William, Private tuition; Wilson, Thomas, Private tuition; Wood, George Stanley, Amersham Grammar School; Woodland, William, Bishop Stortford Collegiate School; Worswick, William Worsley, St. Cuthbert's College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Anstiss, George William, King's College; Austen, William, University College; Baker, John Penning, University College; Bell, John William, Hull School of Medicine; Blanch, Joseph Benson, Huddersfield College; Booth, William Reuben, King's College School; Brown, James Cumming, Regent's-park College; Browne, Richard Charles, King's College; Buckmaster, Charles Addams, King's College; Burrell, Lionel, King's College; Cooke, John, University College; Courtauld, Sydney, Private tuition; Cullinan, William, Springfield College; Dalton, John, King's College School; Davies, Thomas, Normal College, Swansea;

Dickins, Butlin, Regent's-park College; Edwards, Morgan John, Normal College, Swansea; Fagge, Frederick Thomas, Private tuition; Fawcett, Thomas Cooper, Private tuition; Finch, Frederick George, Wandsworth Collegiate School; Frodsham, Charles Mill, King's College School; Gilson, Francis George Scratton, University College; Grantham, George Pierce, Private tuition; Green, Thomas Foulds Horsfall, Private tuition; Hamilton, Henry Rose, University College; Hepper, Albert James, Queen's College, Birmingham; Hinds, James, Private tuition; Jenkins, Samuel, Private tuition; Johnson, Richard Coward, Sandfield, Liverpool; Jones, Richard, Guy's Hospital; Langton, John, Private tuition; Little, Louis Stromeyer, University College; Long, John Pitter Atkins, Ings House, Wakefield; Lyons, John, Regent's-park College; McCarthy, Rikard Vincent, St. Patrick's, Carlow; Mellor, Thomas Richard, Owens College; Michell, Thomas, Private tuition; Morley, William Wheelhouse, Blackburn Grammar School; Parry, Henry, Owens College; Porter, Joseph, Stonyhurst College: Rain, Thomas, Rotherham College; Redman, Joseph, Rotherham College; Rubery, Alfred, Amersham Grammar School; Shillitoe, Richard, Merchant Taylors' School; Smith, Thomas Johnson, Cheltenham Grammar School; Sprague, Charles Gordon, Private tuition; Tandy, George Grainger, Private tuition; Thomson, Maxwell, University College School; Vines, Frederic Castell, Private tuition; Watson, William, Private tuition; White, Raymond Esmonde, St. Patrick's, Carlow; Wildash, Thomas Roper, Wye College, Ashford; Woodhams, John Amos, King's College School.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court news of the week is more than usually diversified. On Wednesday, the Queen held a Court, and received the Queen of the Netherlands, and gave audience to Mr. Howard, British Minister at Lisbon. Prince Frederick William left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, for Germany. The King of the Belgians paid a visit to the Manchester Exhibition on Thursday, and took his departure to the Continent on the following day. On that day the Queen, Prince Albert, and their visitors went to Aldershott and remained in the Royal Pavilion for the night. On the following Friday there was a grand field-day, representing the attack and defence of Farnham. Every available elevation was crowded with spectators, and equipages of the nobility, the *corps diplomatique* and the *élete* of society thronged the valley. The arrival of the Royal *cortège*, which was exceedingly numerous, and the brilliant staff of the Prince Consort, was announced by the booming of artillery, the cavalry and infantry presenting arms, and the various bands playing the National Anthem. The immense body of troops, numbering upwards of 10,000 men, having been inspected by her Majesty, the Prince Consort, attended by the general officers and their staffs, the column moved past in slow and quick time, when having halted in its original position, the evolutions of a grand field-day were carried on with the same rapidity of movement and precision which marked former reviews. The Queen was accompanied by the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, in an open carriage and four. The Prince Consort and Prince Alfred went on horseback. In the afternoon the Royal party visited the Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham Castle, and in the evening a large number of officers dined with her Majesty at the Pavilion. On Saturday, the Queen and Prince Albert reviewed the division at Aldershott commanded by Lieutenant-General Knollys. The Duke of Cambridge and the Adjutant, and Quartermaster Generals were in attendance during the review. The Royal party returned to the Pavilion a little before two o'clock, and left again at twenty minutes before four for the Farnborough station, arriving at Osborne about seven o'clock.

On Friday, the Queen of the Netherlands, accompanied by the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and suite, with the right hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., the Netherlands Minister Baron Bentinck, paid a visit to the Guildhall. Her Majesty was received by the Lord Mayor. After inspecting the Guildhall, the royal party proceeded to the Tower, and afterwards partook of a *dejeuner*, given by the Constable.

On Saturday morning the selected officers and men of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, received the medals presented to them by the King of Sardinia from the hands of Colonel Bloomfield, *aide-de-camp* to the Queen, and second in command at Woolwich, who, attended by a brilliant staff of officers, presented the medals, at the same time heartily shaking hands with each recipient.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

The prorogation of Parliament will, it is said, take place somewhere between the 10th and 20th of August.

Lord and Lady John Russell have left Farrance's Hotel, for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

Viscount Althorp, M.P., has left England, with the intention of making a tour of several months' duration in the United States.

The Maharajah Duleep Singh passed through Inverness on Wednesday, on his way to Caithness, to look at estates in that county, with a view to purchasing a Highland property.

The *Times* mentions a rumour that, on the rising of the Legislature, the National Gallery is to be removed to Kensington, in spite of the decision of the Royal Commission, and calls on Parliament to prevent it.

We *(Inverness Courier)* understand that Mr. Bright arrived at the Union Hotel on Wednesday night, and looks remarkably well. Mr. Bright intends fishing the Beauly, at the invitation of Lord Lovat, and will then proceed to Helmsdale to make a short stay, and enjoy the angling on that river.

Prince Napoleon has, during the past week, been visiting the Manchester Art Exhibition, Liverpool, and Sheffield. After leaving the manufacturing districts, he is to pay a visit to the metropolis. During his stay in London, the Prince will, it is stated, be the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, in Arlington-street. He will also pass one or two days at Osborne House with the Queen before his return to Paris.

There are two rival telegraphic lines to India; one by the Euphrates Valley, the other *vid* the Red Sea. The objections to the former are that it would be carried through a wild country inhabited by barbarous tribes, ever at feud with each other, and beyond the control of their own rulers. The correspondent of the *Times* recently stated that the Tanzimat at Constantinople refused to encourage this telegraphic line down the Euphrates, because the Turkish Government could not protect it. According to the representations of the promoters of the Red Sea line a submarine cable would be comparatively free from risk. The association having obtained the necessary firmans from the Porte is now prepared to commence operations, on obtaining the necessary encouragement from Government and the East India Company, and to complete the line in eighteen months. A deputation on Friday waited upon Lord Palmerston to press on her Majesty's Government the urgency of the case, and to induce them to concentrate their efforts on that line which could be the most speedily constructed, and offered the best chance of permanent security. His lordship received the deputation with his accustomed courtesy, and, after making a number of inquiries on the subject, desired that a representation might be sent to him in writing.

Miscellaneous News.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, it was resolved that the freedom of the City, with a sword of the value of two hundred guineas, should be presented to the Duke of Cambridge.

The directors of the Strand Buildings Company have entered into a contract with Messrs. Piper and Son, builders, of Bishopsgate-street, for the erection of the new model lodging-house in Eagle-court, Strand, for the sum of 4,295*l.*

The great Shrewsbury case, in which the succession to the title and estates is claimed by Earl Talbot, Lord E. Howard, and Major Talbot, has been argued several times this week before the House of Lords, and is likely to occupy a considerable time.

Operations are now being carried on for the widening of the London and North-Western Railway for a considerable distance out of London, so as to furnish four lines of rails; and it is ultimately intended to carry this out as far as Bletchley, a distance of forty-six miles down.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The operations attendant upon the stowing of Messrs. Newall and Co.'s portion of the cable on board the United States' steam frigate *Niagara*, in the Mersey, are drawing rapidly to a close, and it is expected that she will sail from Liverpool to join the *Agamemnon* on or before Saturday next.

THE ROCHDALE ELECTION EXPENSES.—These expenses, so far as the public are to be made acquainted with them positively, have just been published by the auditor. Mr. Miall's amount to 230*l.*; Sir A. Ramsay's, 323*l.* 9s. 5d. [We observe that on the motion of General Thompson the minute of the evidence taken before the *select* committee on the Rochdale election petition has been ordered to be printed and laid before the House of Commons.]

GREAT FIRE IN SOUTHWARK.—A fire broke out at a late hour on Saturday night on the premises belonging to Messrs. Wilson and Co., the well-known builders, in Great Suffolk-street, Southwark. It was nearly six o'clock on Sunday morning before the conflagration could be extinguished, and not until the whole of the sawmills, the carpenters and joiners' workshops, several piles of timber, and the stabling, had been consumed, and nearly a dozen houses more or less damaged by fire, water, and removal of goods.

THE VERDICT OF "NOT PROVEN."—It is generally believed in England that the verdict of "Not Proven" in Miss Smith's case leaves the accused liable to be again brought to the bar on the same charge, should new facts transpire. It is not in the least improbable that other facts will transpire; but, says the *Northern Express*, Madeleine Smith is safe. In the Scottish law-phrase, she has "tholed an assize," and this is all the law requires. She may even confess the fact with perfect impunity now. The verdict of "Not Proven" affects the consciences of the jury, not the condition of the acquitted.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Another week's highly favourable weather, with some refreshing rain, has brought the country, after a period of great anxiety, to the very verge of harvest. As respects wheat, opinion gathers strength—notwithstanding some real abatements much exaggerated—that it will be rather over an average in this country. Reports are still more decided from all parts of France, as to there being a great crop on the ground. Nor are these cheering prospects limited to ourselves or our neighbours. It is the same in Spain, Italy, Algeria, Egypt, the Principalities, and Southern Russia; while all America confirms the prospect of plenty. Southern Europe, too, has favourably commenced, but the great bulk awaits its maturity and final ingathering.—*Mark Lane Express.*

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.—On Monday the models designed in competition for the Wellington Monument were exhibited to public view in Westminster Hall, and visited by upwards of 6,000 persons. There are nearly a hundred designs. Half the number are contributed from England, Ireland, and Scotland; and Italy, Germany, Spain, and America furnish nearly fifty. The designs by British subjects have black numbers; those by foreign artists red; so that they are easily distinguished. The exhibition of models will be open to the public this day (Tuesday), the 21st, and Saturday, the 25th July, from nine A.M. till seven P.M. On Wednesday and Thursday, the 22nd and 23rd, Westminster Hall will be open to peers and members of the House of Commons, from ten A.M. to seven P.M. After Saturday, the 25th, the exhibition will be open every Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, from nine till seven until further notice.

CURIOUS MISTAKE AT A LATE TRIAL FOR MURDER.—A curious mistake occured on Saturday last at York Assizes, in connexion with the trial of Ann Edmondson, indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child at Calverley. The prisoner had engaged no council, but Mr. Price, at the request of the judge, defended her. On being called upon to plead, the prisoner, who was overwhelmed with grief, sobbed the word "Guilty." She was indistinctly heard and in a confused state, and her plea was taken as one of "Not Guilty." This was a most fortunate mistake for the prisoner, as, instead of being condemned on her own confession she was placed on her trial, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Of course she has received the full benefit of the error, and though a self confessed murderess, has escaped the legal penalty of her crime.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A melancholy catastrophe has occured at Gloucester; a tradesman, named George Meadows Morley, hair dresser and toy shop keeper, having drowned himself and his two daughters, one fourteen, and the other nine years old. When found the father had his left arm passed round his youngest daughter's waist, and grasped her wrist with his left hand, while his right arm was curved, as though he had held the eldest daughter in the same manner as the youngest, but she had got from him. His body was found not far off. At the inquest several witnesses said the accused complained to them of being ill on the morning of the melancholy occurence; and Mr. Cookson, surgeon, his medical attendant, said he thought him insane, and unable to control himself when actuated by any sudden impulse. The jury returned a verdict in effect that the deceased drowned himself and his two children while labouring under temporary insanity.

GREEDINESS OF COUNSEL.—During a trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Menzies having been examined by Mr. Denman, for the plaintiff, Mr. Bovill, who had just come into court, proceeded to cross-examine him, and asked, "What are you?" Mr. Justice Cresswell—"Mr. Bovill, if you had been here before, you would have heard what he was." Mr. Bovill—"It is really very difficult to know what to do: here are six courts sitting, and it is impossible to be in all of them." Mr. Justice Cresswell—"There is neither hardship nor difficulty in the matter; the course to be pursued is very simple. I have observed a very unsatisfactory state of things since I have sat here, and I regret it." Mr. Bovill—I really do not know what is to be done; it is unavoidable." Mr. Justice Cresswell—When I was at the bar, I never took a brief which I could not attend to." Mr. Bovill—"Neither do I, my Lord." Mr. Justice Cresswell—"Well, the course before counsel is very simple. We won't discuss the matter. Go on."

REMOVAL OF AN EXTRAORDINARY BATCH OF CONVICTS.—On Monday notice was given at Lloyd's that her Majesty's Government required a ship immediately to carry 400 male convicts from England to Freemantle, Western Australia. Perhaps a more remarkable set of convicts never left the country at one time than will go out in this ship. Amongst the 400 will be found Sir John Dean Paul, Strahan, and Bates, the fraudulent bankers, Robson, the Crystal Palace Forger, Redpath, who committed the forgeries on the Great Northern Railway Company, and Agar, the railway guard, who committed the great gold robbery on the South-Eastern Railway. The notorious bank forger, Barrister Saward, alias Jem the Penman, the putter up of all the great robberies in the metropolis for the last twenty years, also goes out in this ship, which will leave England on the 25th proximo, embarking the convicts at Deptford, the little Nore, Portsmouth, Portland, and Plymouth.

WEALTH, PARSIMONY, AND BEGGARY.—An aged woman, who resided in the Rue Guisarde, where her deplorable poverty-struck appearance long excited the compassion of all the inhabitants, died a few days ago. On her deathbed she displayed extraordinary parsimony. She refused to burn a candle which was sent her by a charitable person, or to taste an orange, likewise a present; for oranges, she said, were too expensive to eat. On being pressed to make use of these trifling gifts, she burst out into a fit of rage, which hastened her end. The judge de paix came after her death, to seal up any property that might exist, and he declared the whole of the furniture and wardrobe possessed by the deceased to be worth less that 20 francs. When on the point of leaving the room the attention of this officer was directed to a basket heaped up with filthy rags, which stood at the foot of the bed. Touching this basket with his foot, he was struck with its weight, and on examination it was found nailed to the floor. The filthy contents of the basket were thrown out, and at the bottom was discovered a sum of 83,000*f.* (3,320*l.*) in gold. The treasure was taken at once to the Caisse des Depôts and Consignations; and it is

said that a nephew of the deceased has already instituted a claim on this unexpected inheritance. The deceased, who had formerly been a servant in several high families, was eighty-five years of age at the time of her death. She lived by begging for the last forty years.—*Galignani.*

REPRESENTATION OF THE COLONIES IN PARLIAMENT.—A meeting of the General Association for the Australian Colonies, Mr. Charles Wentworth in the chair, was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday, and was attended by some of the most eminent Australians now in England. The proposal to be submitted to the meeting was that Australia should be represented in the Imperial Parliament; and Mr. De Salis called upon the meeting to present a memorial to Mr Labouchere, praying that the Reform Bill of next session might provide seats for Australian members, but at the same time stating, that the colonies could not accept parliamentary representation unless the present right to self-taxation were continued and preserved to them inviolate. The motion met with no favour. Mr. Westgarth and Mr. Wentworth, both Australians, said that the colonists did not desire representation in the British Parliament, but the entire management of their own affairs. It is quite absurd to suppose that the colonies would identify themselves in any way with Imperial taxation, or with the National Debt; or, on the other hand, yield to the Imperial Parliament any control over their own taxation. Mr. De Salis, in deference to the general disapprobation, withdrew his motion.

LORD HASTINGS AND THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—In the latter part of last year a dispute occurred at Holt, Norfolk, with regard to the conviction of certain labourers by the local magistrates for taking rabbits from a common near the town. The *Norfolk News* commented rather sharply on the conduct of the magistrates, of whom Lord Hastings was one, and on the day the first article appeared on the subject his lordship proceeded to the residence of the editor, Mr. J. H. Tillet, of Norwich, and had a warm personal altercation with him. Proceedings were commenced against the noble lord for endeavouring to induce Mr. Tillet to fight a duel, and it was expected that the matter would have been investigated at the approaching Norfolk Assizes. A day or two since, however, Lieutenant-Colonel Astley had an interview with Mr. Tillett on the part of Lord Hastings, and the following "minutes" were drawn up of the conversation which took place:—"Colonel Astley stated that Lord Hastings had authorised him to say that his lordship had no intention of sending a threatening or offensive message to Mr. Tillett, as mentioned in the article in the *Norfolk News* of the 29th of November last, and that his lordship, having had no such intention, felt that the article of the 29th of November last was an unjustifiable attack upon him, which led to the warmth exhibited by his lordship in his interview with Mr. Tillett on that day, for which his lordship expresses regret, and his lordship withdraws the offensive expressions on that occasion applied to Mr. Tillett. Mr. Tillett, upon his lordship's disavowal, withdraws any remarks offensive to his lordship in the article above alluded to, and expresses his regret that any unpleasantness should have arisen between Lord Hastings and himself." The quarrel is therefore now at an end.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—Dr. Fletcher, the minister of Finsbury chapel, London, narrates the following case:—"A considerable number of years ago, I was sent to visit, on a Sabbath-day, Eliza Fenning, in prison, who was sentenced to be executed on the following Monday, in the front of Newgate, and who was found afterwards—alas! though too late!—innocent of the crime! She was executed for a deed which she never committed! In company with the Ordinary of Newgate, I conversed and prayed with her. She was dressed in white, an emblem of her innocence. In the same garments she suffered death as a criminal on the following day. I had no opportunity of judging as to her innocence. The expression of her countenance shall never be erased from my remembrance. It is literally stereotyped upon my heart. From what was communicated to me some years after the fatal and melancholy event, I can now explain the expression of her countenance. It was the demonstration of injured innocence. When the event of her execution was almost forgotten, a baker, dying in a workhouse in the vicinity of London, said to the matron of the ward, or some other individual, to the following effect:—'My mind is heavily burdened. I cannot die until I make the following communication:—Eliza Fenning died innocent of the crime for which she suffered. I am the murderer of her mistress. I put the poison into the morsel which effected her death.' On the trial, the jury concluded it must have been the cook who had administered the poison, as they had not the slightest clue to suspect the baker. Yesterday, in the vestry of my own chapel, one of my elders stated to me that the baker was a relative of the deceased. There is no doubt that he accomplished his murderous purpose to gratify some long cherished passion of revenge for an offence given him, real or imaginary, by the fatal victim of his malevolence. Better that a hundred murderers should escape than that one innocent person should perish by 'circumstantial evidence.'—Enfield, Middlesex, July 6, 1857."

At the early sitting of the Commons on Friday, a rat trotted with perfect nonchalance across the floor of the House of Commons from the opposition to the ministerial side, apparently unnoticed even by the vigilant eye of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Law, Police, and Assize.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—At the Chelmsford Assizes, on Thursday, Charles Finch was tried for the murder of Harriet Freeborn, his sweetheart, whose life he sacrificed in a fit of groundless jealousy. It was urged on behalf of the prisoner that while in the Crimea he had suffered a severe attack of brain fever, which had affected his intellect, and his counsel endeavoured to show that he was not responsible, on account of the state of his mind, for the act he had committed. He called no witnesses for the prisoner. The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, said that if there had been any foundation for the suggestion made on behalf of the prisoner it should have been established by evidence, and if any application had been made to him to postpone the trial, to procure testimony of that description, he should have granted it. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Lord Chief Baron then passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, who did not betray the least emotion, either during the trial or when sentence was pronounced.

GAMING AND BETTING HOUSES.—The police have broken into a gaming-house in Coventry-street, and made fifteen prisoners. There is a shop attached to the house; it purports to be a tobacconist's, but no tobacco or cigars were found in the boxes. Charles Levy Goodman, the man who prosecuted Captain Erlam for the abduction of his daughter, is accused as the keeper of the house; Charles Stewart as doorkeeper; and the other persons as visitors to a gaming house. After hearing evidence of the finding of dice and dice-boxes and backgammon-boards, the Marlborough-street magistrate, on Wednesday, postponed his judgment for a week. On Friday there were two convictions for unlawfully allowing rooms to be used in public-houses for betting purposes. Fines 25*l.* and 20*l.* respectively. Alderman Cubitt said that the magistrates of the city were determined to prosecute in all such cases, and eradicate them from its precincts.

THE LATE CALAMITY ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—On Friday, at the Old Bailey, Thomas Perry, engine-driver, Edward Whiffen, fireman, and John Griffiths, Blackheath signal man, were formally committed for trial by Mr. Traill on the charge of causing the deaths of the unfortunate persons in the late melancholy event at Lewisham.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE ABBE ROUX.—It is said that the proceedings in this case are at an end, Cardinal Wiseman, in obtaining a rule for a new trial, having got all he desired. Since the rule was granted the matter has been compromised by the Cardinal, and nothing more will be heard of it in the courts of law.

THE CANDIDATE AND HIS AGENT.—At Bedford Assizes, on Friday, Mr. N. F. Edwardes, a solicitor living at Peckham, sued Mr. E. T. Smith, lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, proprietor of the *Sunday Times* and *Bedfordshire Independent*, &c., for 72*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, the balance of the plaintiff's claim, after giving credit for 40*l.*, against the defendant, for work and labour done, journeys undertaken, and money paid as an election agent at the last election for Bedford. Mr. Edwardes had, it seems, introduced himself to Mr. Smith as a person able to assist him in getting in for Bedford, and had promised to get him up a requisition. He afterwards negotiated an arrangement with the Tories, Mr. Smith being a candidate in the "Radical" interest, by which he had obtained some 150 votes. Mr. Smith, however, did not get returned, and he now said by himself and witnesses that plaintiff had done nothing but smoke cigars and drink lemonade all the time he was down at Bedford, and that the 40*l.* he had received was ample. The jury returned a verdict generally for the plaintiff.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION of a debtor in the Queen's Prison, was made matter of further investigation at the Southwark Police Court on Saturday. The prisoner Salvi seemed rather indifferent to the proceedings, but Gower seemed very nervous and anxious. Mr. Robertson had deposed before the magistrate that Salvi had used threatening language to him, and said he would be revenged, and would not desert him. He received two blows, and called out "Murder." He did not think Gower was aware that Salvi was armed. Gower said to Salvi, "Give it him; give it to the villain." He fell on the ground, and Gower never left while Salvi was striking him. Mr. Jones, of Southwark-bridge-road, who was called in immediately after the affair, said he found wounds on the head leading to the spine. They were very dangerous, and he had been delirious. The prisoners were remanded till Wednesday.

THE KIDDERMINSTER RIOTERS.—The Worcester grand jury have thrown out the bills against the gentlemen who were indicted at the assizes there for participation in these riots, and the trials of the other men are traversed till the next circuit of the judges.

We have long since come to the conviction (says Wm. Kidd) that the habit (easily acquired) of conferring and reciprocating little kindnesses is the heart's proper element. Their cost is so very trifling, they afford so much pleasure to the parties who are in the secret, and make the pulse beat so healthily—that from a motive of very selfishness they should be kept up. The mutual exchanges of love, regard, and pure affection which we hint at, are the very lungs of life. They are not to be occasional, studied, or of necessity. Oh—no! Let them be free-will offerings, perpetual in their freshness.

Literature.

The Influence of the Revival of Classical Studies on English Literature during the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I. An Essay, which obtained the Le Bas Prize for the year 1856. By Rev. F. W. FARRAR, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THIS brief Essay on a large subject evidently proceeds from a man of fine culture and taste,—one whose scholarly studies are supported by extensive and choice reading, and whose lively interest in the matter he handles is equalled by the delicacy of the critical powers employed on it. Although narrow in its limits, and in several parts capable of being much more fully developed, its inherent interest and importance will be felt, and its great merits readily confessed, by all educated readers.

The Essay is in three parts: of which the first sketches the decay and revival of learning,—points out the necessary influences, from the nature of the case, of the study of words,—shows how largely our language is indebted for its actual elements to the languages of classical antiquity,—and traces the influences of ancient literature on our earlier writers, and the reaction on their successors. The second part shows the deep effect produced by the new learning on the age of Elizabeth,—by forwarding the Reformation,—by leading to the establishment of Grammar-schools,—by introducing a scholar-like and truthful accuracy of thought and language,—by supplying our writers with innumerable quotations,—by giving a wide notoriety to the ancient mythology,—by furnishing us with many new words, and through them with new ideas,—and lastly, by giving rise to a style unknown previously, and regarded by our author as "since unparalleled." In the third part, he proceeds to exhibit the *Special* Influences of the Revival of Literature on the Elizabethan Poets and Prose Writers,—on the Writers under James I.,—and on the Dramatists of the period. We select, as specimens of Mr. Farrar's excellent treatment of his subject, passages on Chapman and Shakespeare.

"Chapman, who stands quite in the foremost choir of our sixteenth century poets, was a scholar, and a ripe and good one. Learned influences are observable in his *Bussy D'Amboise*, and other tragedies and poems; but his fame rests most securely on the best translation of Homer yet produced. The modern reprints of this clear heroic poem, so fiery yet so full of pathos, with its music for the ear and its trumpet-notes for the heart, show that the strength and lustre of his verse are beginning at last to be appreciated. Frequently as he makes use of foreign* idioms, he does so with such discriminating taste as never to lose

'The free grace of his natural dialect.'

"Our language is chiefly indebted to him for the compound epithets which he so richly borrowed from the Greek; and so prolific was his genius that his first and second editions, even where they differ, often give renderings equally beautiful. Double compounds abound in him, as 'sundrie-colored,' 'yvorie-wristed,' 'rosie-fingered,' 'time-white,' 'sigh-expiring,' 'ox-fayre,' 'river-bordering.' With happy audacity he translates ἀμφικύπελλον by both 'double-handeled,' and 'double-double.' He has also triple-compounds of great force, as 'black-cloud-gathering,' 'the stiff-up-bristled corn,' 'long-rest-conferring death,' and others. The prince of his epithets—'a jewel five words long'—we find in the *Odyssey*, viz. 'joy-in-the-heart-of-man-infusing wine!' Coleridge disparages such 'printer's hyphen-compounds;' but we have against him the higher authority of Shakspeare. For who would lose such exquisite mintage as 'rose-cheekt Adonis,' 'a summer-swelling flower,' 'silver-shining tears,' 'blue-veined violets;' or such forcible words as 'to-and-fro-conflicting,' 'misty-magnific,' and 'the-always-wind-obeying deep?' Chapman's example is worthy of wider imitation; nor was it adopted without due consideration of the characteristics of English. O that poets now would give us expressions like Milton's 'violet-embroidered vales,' or such superb lines as Ben Jonson's

'Threat'nings of the *furrow-faced* sea.'"

Speaking of Shakspeare, Mr. Farrar opposes the conclusions generally drawn from Ben Jonson's dictum, that our Shakspeare "knew little Latin and less Greek;" adducing evidence that must be allowed to have some weight, that he was considerably acquainted with the classical languages and literature. After several striking instances of compound words, epithets, and phrases and metaphors, which *appear* to be derived directly from the *Greek*, Mr. Farrar comes to the imputation of "*little Latin*":—

"And if it be difficult to believe that he knew no Greek, it is impossible to hold that he was entirely unacquainted with Latin. For if so, whence such 'fire-new,' words as 'antre,' 'vastidity,' 'perdurable,' 'ingener,' 'exsufflicate,' 'renege,' 'incarnadine,' 'gimmal (*i. e.* geminal) bit,' 'continent' (in the sense of bank), 'capitulate,' in the sense of 'draw up the heads,' or 'convince (in the sense of conquer) by wassel.' Or who supplied him with his continual Latin phrases, or his quotations from Ovid and Bapt. Mantuano? Have 'unbitted lusts,' and 'Adonis, fresh and *green*,' no connexion with 'effrenæ libidines' or 'viridis juventas?' Where too did he get the allusion 'Poor bird, deceived with painted grapes,' before the story in Zeuxis in Pliny had been translated? At any rate, learned or unlearned,

* *e. g.* '*Unvalued* ransom.' 'His deathfull quiver *uncontained*.' 'Redemtory hire,' &c. &c. *passim*

none can deny that the *influences* of the Revival of Learning, even if indirect, told as powerfully on him as on any of his contemporaries. Alike in his early poems, which are on Greek and Roman subjects, and full of Grecisms and Latinisms,—in his sonnets which are absolutely Hellenic in the whole tone of their love—in his *Love's Labour Lost*, telling, as an early work always does, of his recent studies, and supplying us with a kindly satire as well as a perfect specimen of courtly euphuism; as in his latest and maturest cycle of plays, *Timon, Coriolanus, Julius Cæsar, Antony and Cleopatra, Troilus and Cressida*, all derived from ancient history, he shows the indelible traces of classical reading and historical research. And how radical these *influences* were, appears in the fact that in the very passion of his poetry, the grandest moments of his inspiration, he draws the whole wealth of his imagery from ancient sources, not like his contemporaries as though he sought them for external embellishment, but as though they occurred to him among his most familiar topics of illustration and of thought. Take the following passages as forming ample proof of this in themselves:

'I saw young Harry . . . . .
Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury,
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus.'—*Henry IV.*

'Hyperion's curls, the front of Jove himself,
An eye like Mars, to threaten or command,
A station like the herald Mercury
New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill,' &c.—*Hamlet.*

'Helen's cheek, but not her heart,
Cleopatra's majesty,
Atalanta's better part,
Sad Lucretia's modesty.'—*As You Like It.*

'Violets dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
Or Cytherea's breath.'—*Winter's Tale.*

'That ever fresh, young, loved, and delicate wooer,
Whose blush doth thaw the consecrated snow
That lies on Dian's lap.'—*Timon of Athens.*"

Mr. Farrar has also made a very interesting collection of direct reminiscences and translations from ancient authors, occurring in our Elizabethan poets—giving the passages from both the classical and the English writers; and to these has added instances of metaphor and idiom that can hardly be accounted for except as imitations of classical originals.

Having, within the space of an essay, felt it necessary to avoid "collateral questions that might have been discussed with advantage," Mr. Farrar's conclusion from his inquiry is single and simple:—

"I will only end with the inference that a really scholarlike and profound acquaintance with our own language, and a sympathetic interest in our literature is rendered almost impossible without some knowledge of that youthful antiquity with which our earliest and best writers were so variously inbued; and with the hope that the glorious heritage of poetry, eloquence, and thought which God has permitted to descend to us from other ages may be cherished by us, alike as the means and the reward of a manly education, that so we may use the wisdom of the past as a mirror for the perplexities of the present, and learning from the philosophies of language and history the laws which govern and the providence which guards the destinies of mankind, pass on with surer and happier steps under that experience which is

'An arch wherethrough
Gleams the untravelled world whose margin fades
For ever and for ever as we move.'"

The pleasant extracts we have given from this essay will sufficiently commend it to attention,—and we may add, that, as to size and cost, it is but a handsome pamphlet.

The Parish: Its Powers and Obligations at Law, as regards the Welfare of every Neighbourhood, and in relation to the State: Its Officers and Committees, and the Responsibility of Every Parishioner: with Illustrations of the Practical Working of this Institution in all Secular Affairs. By TOULMIN SMITH, Barrister-at-law. Second Edition. London: H. Sweet.

WE give this title in full, because it goes far to explain the character of the book. Mr. Smith proceeds upon the recognised principle, that "every man's concern with the place where he lives, has something more in it than the mere amount of rates and taxes that he has to pay;" and that "in the well-managing of the affairs of his Parish, are directly involved the daily comfort, convenience, and health of every man—rich as well as poor." In order to the satisfactory conduct of the affairs of every neighbourhood, he justly says, "nothing can be more necessary than an accessible account of the Parish—the universal Institution of local self-Government in England, and of the relations of that Institution to the State, on the one hand, and to every individual, on the other; embracing the mode of working this universal Local Institution, and the duties of all connected with it; — and this, not frozen up in dry technicalism, but dealing with the human reality attaching to an important Institution of free men; and treating it in such a manner as shall stimulate an intelligent free interest, at the same time that it gives the information which every one needs, in order to fulfil properly his duties to his own neighbourhood." Such a work it is the aim of this volume to supply. A former work by the author has been well received, and brought into practical use, in many parts of the country; and this second edition has been greatly enlarged and improved, with a view to more general adaptation and greater usefulness. The topics of the volume may be briefly recounted with advantage to readers who may hardly understand the breadth and importance of the subject described by the word "Parish." There is an account of "the origin, characteristics, and functions of Parish;" chapters on "the mode of discharging the functions of the Parish" (Bye-laws, the Vestry, Delegated authority, &c.); on "Parish Officers," "Parish Committees," "Parish Charities, and Trust Property;" "The Position of the Parson or Minister in Parish Affairs;" "Subject Matters of Parish Action;" and "Rates and Taxes." Several of these comprise a multitude of particulars, which cannot here be indicated. The authorities for principles and practice are given in notes; with additional information, often, both historically and politically, of more interest than the text itself. The latest cases decided in courts of law, on various points of Parish power and action, are also given; together with illustrations of the working of the Parish institution, taken from the proceedings of Parishes, on a great variety of occasions, for three hundred years past. That such a work is the result of many years of study and practical observation, will readily be believed by all competent persons who carefully examine it.

We do not assume to speak "with authority" of the execution of a work, which can be known to be perfectly accurate and reliable only by a lawyer who combines liberal studies with professional experience. We can, however, freely express our opinion, that the book will be found to contain such a body of information and practical direction on the subjects to which it relates, as has never before been brought together: and that it will give all requisite help to those who would intelligently and effectively take their part in parish affairs. It further displays large and enlightened views of the principles and institutions of "local self-government," which will be of service to many who do not actively engage in the working of the parishes in which they reside. But we must add distinctly, that, after giving a great deal of attention to the subject, we cannot regard Mr. Toulmin Smith as a fully reliable guide on the subject of *Church-rates;* and differ totally from what he has written of the principle and expediency of their abolition.

Eustace Carey, a Missionary in India. A Memoir by Mrs. EUSTACE CAREY. London: Pewtress and Co., 4, Ave Maria-lane.

To many hundreds with whom the name of Eustace Carey is a household word, and who still retain the pleasant memories of his Christian intercourse and zeal for India's evangelisation, this affectionately-written volume will be welcome. Apart from all stirring incident, this biography will be read with profit by all who love transparency of character and singleness of purpose. A little curtailment might perhaps have been desirable, but a husband's memoirs are in their minutest details precious to the survivor. In very many parts of Eustace Carey's life-experience the motto Mrs. Carey has prefixed to this volume found ample illustration—"He who is not possessed of a considerable portion of self-denying spirit, can engage in no employment more irksome and intolerable than that of a *missionary*."

In reading this touching memoir we were strongly reminded of Dr. Ullman's words in his "Reformers before the Reformation." What he says of the quiet, earnest, theological students who, in monasteries and other religious houses, were preparing the way for the Reformation, may in all its literalness be applied to "Eustace Carey" in his field of labour, India. "If the more quiet labourers have less attraction for lovers of the dramatic in historical compositions, they are all the more important for the scientific theologian, for whom the development of the inner life, and the cultivation of theological ideas, constitute the radical elements of Church history." Eustace Carey was a "quiet labourer;" but none the less a labourer because quiet. Some men cannot live *in* noise, nor *on* noise. Mr. Carey could not. He loved India. India was the element of his soul's passion. If any word was engraven on Eustace Carey's heart, that word was India. In age and feebleness this was the same. "Papa seems very low and taciturn to-night!" "Oh," would be the instant rejoinder by another, "get him to talk about India; ask him some question about its mythology, or the etymology of some Bengalee word, and he will be bright and eager as a boy of sixteen." To all lovers of *good* men we cordially recommend this biography. It is impossible to read it, and not feel that we are holding intercourse with one whose religiousness was very deep, true, and spiritual.

The English Bread-book for Domestic Use; adapted to Families of every Grade: containing the plainest and most minute Instructions to the Learner; Practical Receipts for many varieties of Bread, with Notices of the Present System of Adulteration, and its Consequences; and of the improved Baking Processes and Institutions established abroad. By ELIZA ACTON, Author of "Modern Cookery." London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts. 1857.

OH, Miss or Mrs. Acton, do spare your reviewers such long titles, which are very distressing to copy; and now, having said this, we thank you for a simple, useful and excellent little book. We have had so many different treatises on cookery and carving, that instead of crying "Give, give," we exclaim, "Enough, enough." With cookery-books we have been as much satiated, as our appetites have disappeared at the sight of an overloaded table. But while the market is over-stocked with books of every size on general cookery, we do not remember one devoted wholly to bread, "which is the staff of life;" and this practical book will tell our fair readers, who are not ashamed to roll up their sleeves and plunge their hands into the kneading-trough (Sarai did for her illustrious guests) how to make it well and palatable, and how it may be kept sweet and fresh almost for no end of time. "Eliza Acton" is a bread wizardess; a flour, water, and yeast enchantrix of mighty spells; and we hope our own cook will be bewitched by her magic. This unpretending and useful book ought to be in every housekeeper's hands; and young wives especially we beseech to read, mark and learn, that their bread may be inwardly digested. Every conceivable question concerning bread is herein discussed; we had no idea, poor ignorant *men* that we are, that *women could* say so much, and so well about one thing, and that a quartern loaf of bread. Altogether this is an excellent and common-sense book on a subject of much importance. Those who follow the guidance of this book need never be afraid of "death in the bread-pan."

The Reason Why: a Careful Collection of many hundreds of Reasons for Things, which though generally believed, are imperfectly understood. London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row. 1857.

OF the class of books to which this belongs, we believe this to be the best. It is more copious and more correct, and occasionally the answers to the questions are wisely expanded into illustrative notes occupying a page or two. "'The Reason Why' is offered as an interpreter of many of nature's utterances. Great care has been taken, that these interpretations may be consistent with the latest knowledge obtained from the highest sources." This statement in the preface appears to be thoroughly consistent with the character and contents of the book. Questions are asked about fire, earth, air, animals, bubbles, burning-glasses, guano, kettles, and saucepans, &c., &c., and answered sometimes with pictorial illustrations, with considerable simplicity and skill. To those who have no time to seek philosophical solutions for some of nature's phenomena, we can recommend this book as likely to be useful; and in the hands of a wise teacher, as a book to talk from, not to be learnt by the pupils, it may be very serviceable. For ourselves we have found it a good book to suggest materials for pleasant conversation with the family at the breakfast-table.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

THE ELOCUTION OF THE PULPIT.—Once upon a time, an elderly Scotchwoman gave her grandson the newspaper to read, telling him to read it aloud. The only reading aloud the boy had been much in the way of hearing was at the parish kirk, and he began to read in the exact tone in which he had so often heard the minister read. The good lady was shocked at the boy's profanity, and, giving him a box in the ear, exclaimed—"What! dost thou read the newspaper with the Bible twang?" Oh, that Bible twang; surely the arch-enemy must have invented it as the thing wherewith to thin off the number of church-goers, or to send those to sleep who go. Would, however, that this mistake between saying a thing and singing it were unknown south of the Tweed. Nonconformists and Episcopalians among us are largely infected by it. The extemporaneous mode of preaching so general among Nonconformists is much more favourable to a natural manner than the reading of sermons, so common among Churchmen. Many Nonconformists, however, have much to unlearn in this respect, before they can hope to become agreeable public instructors; and with regard to many of our clergy, from the ever-recurring notes with which they begin and close their sentences, one is tempted to think they must have been influenced in this respect by their long familiarity with Latin hexameters. Certainly we get the same key-note at the beginning of the sentence, the same monotonous level through the middle, be the middle long or short, and the never-failing dactyl and spondee at the end.—*British Quarterly Review.*

THE SUMMIT OF MONTE ROSA.—The rocks beneath whose shelter we were entrenched prevented us from seeing the view towards the north till we rose to our feet again; and then in an instant nearly the whole of Switzerland was added to the vast panorama! Near us, and only separated by a ridge, was the Nord end of Monte Rosa, the only one of the points which remains unscaled: but, though the last part of it would no doubt be very difficult, I should not think it is altogether unattainable. Further to the north, we had an admirable view of the two great ranges which enclose the valley of the Gorner Visp, that to the west culminating in the Weisshorn, and that to the east in the Dom or Grabenhorn, the highest point of the Mischabel. The last was, as far as we could judge, quite as high as the point we stood upon, and the slopes of rock and snow which lead to its sharp-pointed summit appeared to be inclined at so terribly steep an angle as to present a most formidable difficulty to the climber. The Weisshorn forms a magnificent star amid the constellation of mountains around Zermatt, and is about 15,000 feet high: seen from Monte Rosa its peak is remarkably like that of the Dom. Far beyond these, and seen through a wide gap between the Dom and the Mittaghorn, shone the Jungfrau, queen of the Oberland, tinged with the same delicate yellowish shade that I had already observed on Mont Blanc: the Finsteraarhorn and many a well-known summit looked at us from afar like old friends; and yet further to the east, group after group of distant mountains, some of which must have been looking down upon the tranquil waters of Lucerne, were followed by the Tyrolese ranges, many of them far beyond the Ortler Spitze, where, at a distance of 200 miles, they displayed their snowy heads all tinged with a rosy light, though we had only arrived at the middle of the day. Thus we observed a regular gradation of colour on the snows, varying in proportion to their distance. Such was the sublime view which we had the rare fortune to enjoy: rare indeed, as will readily be admitted by all who know the high passes leading down into Italy from the neighbourhood of Zermatt,

and who must remember how a climb of several hours has been repaid by nothing but the sight of an ocean of cloud and mist enveloping the whole of Piedmont, even when the weather might be perfectly fine and clear on the side of Switzerland. This had happened to me no less than six times; and so many old disappointments made the complete glory of the panorama from Monte Rosa doubly acceptable. I believe that one or other of our guides had been with most of the expeditions, both successful and unsuccessful, to this mountain, and they said the view had never but once been equal to that which we now saw. We arrived on the summit about a quarter-past twelve, and enjoyed ourselves there intensely for nearly three quarters of an hour. I had not felt the slightest sensation of fatigue, and I believe my friends were equally fortunate in that respect, though they had suffered more from the cold. None of us, excepting Behren, the youngest guide, felt any inconvenience from the rarefied air, though we were at an elevation which is stated by the last authority to be 15,284 feet. He had a slight cough at starting, which increased as we approached the summit, and perhaps helped to interfere with his breathing; but his bright merry eye showed clearly enough that there was not much the matter with him. Pipes were produced all round, and the concentrated smoke from eight happy and contented individuals might almost have been mistaken by an inhabitant of the lower world for the first symptoms of an eruption of a volcano in the Pennine Alps. Out flew a couple of corks, and we drank the Queen's health, besides that of each other and of the guides, with great enthusiasm: the latter did full justice to each toast, and cold winds, icy rocks, and other little difficulties were all forgotten in the exhilaration of the moment. We took good care, however, that the libations should be very moderate, as steady heads would be wanted for the descent.—*Hinchliff's Summer Tour among the Alps.*

STATISTICS OF EXETER HALL.—The dimensions of the hall are, in length, 131 feet 4 inches; in breadth, 76 feet 6 inches (6 feet 6 inches wider than Westminster Hall); and in height, 45 feet. Eighteen windows admit the day; when the evening shades prevail, numerous gas burners diffuse a strong but mellow light. The platform is five feet from the ground, and, from front to back, rises five steps of two inches each. In the body, there is a level of 50 feet from the platform, after which, a rise of 27 steps, each two inches high, and two feet broad, thus enabling those at the greatest distance to see all that transpires, with as much ease and comfort as the nearest. The numerical capacity of the hall, as recorded on a plan printed in 1849, is the following:—Upper back platform seats (seldom filled), 210; side platform seats, 180; central platform seats, 190; north and south galleries, 40; (total platform seats, 620;) level area seats, 428; raised area seats, 1,182; (total area seats, 1,610;) end gallery seats, 280; general total, 2,510. About 100 additional platform seats have been the gain of recent alterations. This estimate allows eighteen inches to each person, so that rarely, if ever, can more than 3,000 adults be assembled in the hall at one time. This may be disappointing news to some, who talk of hundreds and thousands without consideration, but more reasonable people will not underrate the skill and space required for bringing 3,000 individuals under one roof, into visible and audible juxtaposition. It will serve to show the burdensome expenses attendant on the effective maintenance of Exeter Hall, when the reader is informed that the directors have never been enabled, we believe, to declare a dividend of five per cent., the largest per centage allowed by the deed of settlement. The number of shares is 800, and of shareholders, 207; the greatest number of shares held by one person being 32. Reports for the year ending March 31st, 1856 and 1857, have been forwarded to us, and some particulars drawn from these special sources will impart whatever information on management the public need desire.

For the year ending 31st of March—

		1855.	1856.	1857.
General Meetings held in Large Hall		58	67	45
Musical Entertainments,	do.	32	37	27
Total Meetings,	do.	90	104	72
		£	£	£
Gross Income	... ...	3,517	3,732	3,263
Net ,,	... ...	1,498	1,847	1,060
		£	£	£
Expenses	... ...	2,019	1,885	2,203

Among the heaviest items of expense are the ground rent, which in the year ending 31st March last, was 455*l.* 9s. 4d., rates and taxes amounting to 534*l.* 12s. 6d. A dividend of 4*l.* 10s. was declared in 1856, but for the present year this is reduced to 2*l.* 10s., free of income-tax. The directors observe, "while there has been a falling off in the income of the institution, as compared with the preceding year, the directors feel it a satisfaction to be able to state, that the diminished number of meetings in the large hall, does not indicate any diminished support of this institution by the religious and charitable societies of the metropolis. In explanation of the decrease of eight meetings in the Large Hall, it may be mentioned that several of these were meetings of the London Temperance League for orations by Mr. Gough, while no similar meetings have taken place for the year just closed. The dividends paid in the year, March 31st, 1855-6, were 1,782*l.* 5s., and the arrears of dividend not applied for, were 421*l.* 5s. The mortgage debt on the building is 2,250*l.*, of which 1,250*l.* is the balance of the sum borrowed for forming the new roof to the large hall; and on the other 1,000*l.*, borrowed to make additional vaults, there is a return rental of ten per cent.—*London Quarterly Review.*

Gleanings.

No fewer than four persons employed out of doors died from the intense heat last week in different parts of Somersetshire.

An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was but one whole nose left in the crowd, "and that belonged to the tay-kettle."

The Count de Paris and the Duke d'Aumale were in the diplomatists' gallery during the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion on Thursday night.

A little girl, nine years old, having attended a *soirée*, being asked by her mother on returning how she enjoyed herself, answered, "I am *full* of happiness. I couldn't be any happier unless I could grow."

Many of our readers have heard of the controversy about "The Hobbies," a new novel by the father of Miss Cavanagh, which has now issued from the press. The *Athenæum* says of it:—"'The Hobbies' is, on the whole, the most foolish novel we ever read; its publication is an insult to the public; and that Miss Kavanagh should have strictly refused to be mixed up with it was not only a natural impulse of self-defence, but an act of good sense which she owed to her own self-respect."

A college (U.S.) professor was reproving a student for keeping a barrel of ale in his apartments. "The fact is, sir," said the aleing culprit, "my physician advises me to try a little each day as a tonic, and not wishing to stop at the various places where the beverage is retailed, I concluded to have a barrel taken to my room." "Indeed; and have you derived any benefit from the use of it?" "Ah, yes, sir. When the barrel was first taken to my room, two days since, I could scarcely lift it. Now I can carry it with the greatest ease."

An obliging correspondent sends us (*Athenæum*) another version of Hook's lines on Mr. Rosenhagen. He says: "Hook had nearly exhausted the names of the party present with two or three exceptions, one of whom was Mr. Rosenhagen, and, as your correspondent mentions, it was expected that this name would prove insurmountable; and the expectation was increased by Hook pausing for a moment or two, when a quiet smile passed over his face and he sang—

'But more of my muse is required,
Alas! I'm afraid she has done,
No, no! like a *fiddler* that's tired,
I'll *rosin again* and go on.'"

The author of "Unprotected Females in Norway" gives a hint which some of our fair readers may find useful. "The unprotected should never go beyond one portable carpet-bag. . . . The reader will begin to wonder how we managed about the language. Our supply of Swedish was certainly very limited; but there was a native gentleman on board who had let himself be most willingly victimised as interpreter at the hotel. It is astonishing, if ladies look perfectly helpless and innocent, how people fall into the trap and exert to serve them. 'Unprotecteds' cannot do better than keep firm to the old combination of the qualities of the serpent and the dove." The *Athenæum* doubts this philosophy, exclaiming: "A lady without a trunk is a lady without mystery, without sympathy, without a heart! Yes, yes! A woman who will go from Dan to Beersheba—from Dahl to Belgravia, we mean—with her heart on her sleeve and her sleeve in a bag with straps, is fit for treasons, stratagems, and—."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—BOTANIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement in this paper, headed "A Fact for Physiologists," in which the Nottingham Medical Reform Society propose to send free to all applicants the Botanic Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, lately discovered by Professor Webster, of Philadelphia.

BIRTHS.

July 16, at 1, Carlton-gardens, the Viscountess GODERICH, of a daughter.

July 18, at Grove-hill, Camberwell, the wife of D. STEWART DYKES, Esq., of a daughter.

July 19, at 49, Grosvenor-place, the wife of EDWARD WARNER, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 14, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Bristol, ROBERT BARCLAY, of Tottenham, son of the late JOHN BARCLAY, of Stoke Newington, to SARAH MATILDA, eldest daughter of FRANCIS FRY, of Cotham, Bristol.

July 14, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Farnham, Surrey, by the Rev. Joseph Ketley, Mr. WILLIAM ALCOCK, of London, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late JOHN MAYOR RANDALL, Esq., of Farnham.

July 15, at Salem Chapel, Llandovery, by the Rev. W. Jones, Pentretygwyn, in the presence of Mr. John Thomas, Registrar, the Rev. JOSIAH JONES, Machynlleth, to MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of Mr. SAMUEL GRIFFITHS, Aberpedwar.

July 15, at the Parish Church, Woolwich, Kent, by the Rev. H. Brown, M.A., Mr. WILLIAM BEWGLASS, of East Sheen, Surrey, to MARY ANN, only daughter of the late JOSEPH CANHAM, Esq., Woolwich.

July 15, at the Congregational Chapel, Bexley, by the Rev. Theophilus Lessey, of Islington, Mr. WILLIAM RICE, of 10, Thornhill-terrace, Hemingford-road, Islington, to HANNAH, only daughter of THOMAS LANE, Esq., of Milton-villa, Bexley-heath, Kent.

July 15, at Trinity Chapel, Marylebone, J. CUNLIFFE, Esq., to MARY, daughter of the Rev. R. H. HERSCHELL.

July 16, at Hope Chapel, Nibley, Gloucestershire, by Handel Copham, Esq., Mr. THOS. LAWRENCE, of Yate, to Miss MARY ANN HOWE, of Chites Farm, Burliscombe, Devon.

July 16, at Cookham Church, by the Rev. William Hadson, M.A., JOHN WELLS, Esq., of Merton, Surrey, to ANNA PHŒBE, youngest daughter of the late RICHARD SWALLOW, Esq., of Maidenhead, and granddaughter of the late THOMAS RUTTER, Esq., of Mordon Lodge, Surrey.

July 16, at Albion Chapel, Moorgate, by the Rev. John Macfarlane, B.A., Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of New-road, Whitechapel, to JANE, third daughter of Mr. JOHN MUDIE, of Princes-street, Finsbury-square.

July 16, at St. Luke's, Cheetham-hill, by the Rev. Campbell Hulton, HENRY ROGERS, Esq., of Spring-hill, Birmingham, to JANE, eldest daughter of SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq., of Brimfield.

July 16, at Howard Chapel, Bedford, by the Rev. Dr. Alliott, of Cheshunt College, Mr. GEORGE WOOD, of Manchester, to MARY S., daughter of the Rev. WILLIAM ALLIOTT, of the former place.

July 16, at the Independent Chapel, Mayers Green, West Bromwich, by the Rev. W. Creed, minister of the place, Mr. WILLIAM BULLUS, of High-street, West Bromwich, chemist and druggist, to LUCY, only daughter of Mr. ALLEN WATTON, of the same place.

July 20, at Park Chapel, near Bury, Lancashire, by the Rev. Richard Robinson, of Whitworth, Mr. MORRIS FLEMING, to Miss MARY JANE ELIZA LEWTHWAITE.

DEATHS.

May 10, at Meerut, East Indies, in the late Mutiny of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, Captain DONALD MACDONALD, of that Regiment, fourth son of the late Captain ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, R.N., and nephew of the late Sir JOHN KINNEIR MACDONALD, British Envoy to the Court of Persia, and of Archdeacon MACDONALD. Mrs. Macdonald, wife of the above Captain D. Macdonald, was cruelly murdered at the same time.

May 28, at Nusseerabad, India, RICHARD NICHOLAS NEWBERRY, aged 20 years, Cornet in the 1st Regiment Bombay Cavalry (Lancers), brother by marriage, and all his life as a son, to the late THOMAS WEEDING, Esq., of Mecklenburgh-square, London, and Fullbrooks, Malden, Surrey. He was shot while assisting to re-capture the guns during the mutiny of the Bengal troops stationed at Nusseerabad.

June 11, at sea, of epilepsy, superinduced from the effects of African fever, on board the African steamer Niger, off the island of Teneriffe, to which place he was proceeding for the recovery of his health, JAMES COXWORTHY, Assistant-Commissary-General, aged 32. On the day following his body was committed to the deep. The Niger was totally wrecked the same evening.

July 5, of diarrhœa, after forty-eight hours' illness, aged twenty-one weeks, WILLIAM, the eighth child of Mr. ROBERT BEWGLASS, of Rectory-place, Woolwich.

July 13, at Dartmouth-house, Westminster, aged 26, HANNAH, wife of HENRY WOODS, Esq., M.P. of Wigan, and only daughter of CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M.P., Ashton-under-Lyne.

July 14, at Farringdon, Berks, after a short illness, ISABEL, the beloved wife of the Rev. JOHN MORELAND, aged 52 years.

July 14, at East Berghott, Suffolk, the Rev. C. D. BADHAM, M.D., aged 51. Dr. BADHAM (who had practised as a physician, as his degree indicates) was latterly Rector of All Saints, Sudbury. He was a well-known writer on subjects of natural history.

July 16, MARY, wife of Rev. J. H. GURNEY, Rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone, in her 48th year.

July 16, at Wandsworth, after much suffering, borne with Christian resignation, Mr. JAMES HICKSON, aged 72. He had resided at Wandsworth more than 45 years, and was highly respected by an extensive circle.

July 17, at Wrentham, Suffolk, GEORGE, the only son of the Rev. JOHN BROWNE, aged eleven months.

July 18, at Swansea, SOPHIA, widow of the late Mr. JOHN JOSEPH STOCKDALE, publisher, of Pall-mall, London, aged 76.

July 21, at Woodbridge, JANE LEWIS, the youngest daughter of the Rev. D. GRIFFITHS, Missionary at Madagascar, aged twenty years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Thursday last, the Bank Directors reduced their rate of discount to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Since then the Money Market has been buoyant. On Monday the funds opened firmly at the improved quotations of Saturday, and subsequently experienced a further advance. To-day the market is rather languid. The demand both at the Bank and the Discount Market does not increase; but towards the end of the month the applications will, no doubt, be rather more numerous, owing to the large supply of available means. The terms charged for accommodation are less onerous and rather under the official minimum. The favourable weather for the crops, and the decline in the price of wheat, are viewed with satisfaction, and there is much to encourage the operators for a rise in stocks; but the Indian difficulty, and the anxiety felt regarding the future, check the improvement which would no doubt otherwise take place.

Foreign Shares are mostly at nominal rates. A moderate business has been done in the Railway Share Market, and most of the leading lines show a slight advance upon former quotations. Joint-Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares fully maintain their values.

Liverpool letters state the suspension of Messrs. Henry Schwabe and Co., with liabilities for about 60,000*l.* A composition is said to be offered of 6s. 8d. in the pound.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns continue without any new feature. At Manchester the prices of goods still fail to keep pace with the upward movement of the Liverpool cotton-market. Hence, although stocks are low, there is no inducement to an increase of production. The Birmingham iron trade is well supported by orders from the United States and Canada. At Nottingham there has been a slight increase of demand both for lace and hosiery. The woollen districts have not been active, but the prospects of the harvest inspire great confidence. The Irish linen-markets are without alteration.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there was but little change. The number of vessels reported inward was 171, being eleven less than in the previous week. These included fifty-six with cargoes of corn, eleven with cargoes of sugar, and one cargo of tea and silk. The number of ships cleared outward was 137, including fourteen in ballast, showing a decrease of sixteen.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	$91\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$91\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	$91\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$	$91\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	92	91 $\frac{7}{8}$
Consols for Account	$91\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	$91\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	$91\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	92	$92\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$
3 per Cent. Red.	$91\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	$91\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$91\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	$91\frac{7}{8}$ 2	92	92 $\frac{1}{8}$
New 3 per Cent. Annuities	$91\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$91\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	$91\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	$92\frac{1}{8}$	$92\frac{1}{8}$	92
India Stock	—	216	216	$217\frac{1}{2}$	218	218
Bank Stock	215	—	—	$215\frac{1}{2}$	$215\frac{1}{2}$	216
Exchequer-bls.	par	par	par	4 dis	4 dis	5 dis
India Bonds	20 dis	10 dis	—	—	15 dis	18 dis
Long Annuities	—	18 1-16	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 11th day of July, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£25,413,395	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	10,938,395
		Silver Bullion	—
	£25,413,395		£25,413,395

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£10,218,724
Rest	3,458,539	Other Securities	16,455,171
Public Deposits	3,107,922	Notes	5,451,180
Other Deposits	10,918,691	Gold & Silver Coin	653,765
Seven Day and other Bills	740,688		
	£32,778,840		£32,778,840

July 16, 1857. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 17, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

BALLS, W. G., Islington-green, tailor, July 30, August 27; solicitors, Messrs. Harrison, Walbrook.

SPILLER, H., St. John's-wood-terrace, Regent's-park, brick-merchant, July 29, August 24; solicitors, Messrs. King and George, King-street, Cheapside.

BOWMAN, E. B., Highbury New-park, Islington, and Alma-villas, Dalston, apothecary, July 29, August 31; solicitor, Mr. Arthur Digby, Circus-place, Finsbury-circus.

BRAVERY, P., Brighton, furniture-broker, July 28, August 24; solicitor, Mr. Taylor, South-street, Finsbury-square.

GRAY, J. W., Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, commission agent, July 29, August 31; solicitors, Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; and Mr. Way, Portsea.

RUST, C., Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, cheesemonger, July 28, August 31; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry.

ROWLEY, S., Cambridge, fellmonger, July 29, August 31; solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Turner, Aldermanbury.

NELSON, J., late of Oxford-street, auctioneer, and Fenchurch-street, wine merchant, July 28, August 31; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.

WHARTON, R., Nottingham, machine maker, August 4, September 8; solicitors, Messrs. Bowley and Ashwell, Nottingham.

LAKE, W., Topsham, Devon, maltster, July 30, August 18; solicitor, Mr. Fryer, Exeter.

HERON, W., Huddersfield, cloth merchant, July 31, August 25; solicitors, Messrs. Upton and Yewdall, Leeds.

Tuesday, July 21, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

LOW, A., Lower Homerton, Middlesex, cattle salesman, July 30, August 29; solicitor, Mr. Yetts, Temple-chambers, Fleet-street.

JORDAN, J., the younger, Kensington, Middlesex, builder, August 1 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Abrahams, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

COCHRAN, L. de W., Threadneedle-street, City, shipowner, August 3, Sept. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, Sise-lane.

ALDEN, R. F., Norwich, brazier, August 3, Sept. 7; solicitors, Mr. Storey, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn; and Messrs. Gillman and Son, Norwich.

EVERITT, E. C., East Rudham, Norfolk, plumber, August 4, Sept. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Turner, Aldermanbury.

BURNETT, C. P., Lincoln, tailor, Aug. 12, Sept. 2; solicitor, Mr. Chambers, Lincoln.

BAKER, C., Southampton, timber merchant, July 30, August 29; solicitor, Mr. Westall, South-square, Gray's-inn.

RUST, A., Hedge-row, Islington-green, hosier, July 31, August 29; solicitor, Mr. Copping, Coleman-street.

MARSHALL, T., Hartlepool, boot-maker, August 5 and 27; solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Hodge and Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FLEMING, T., Liverpool, merchant and commission agent, July 31, August 21; solicitor, Mr. Grocott, Liverpool.

DERBYSHIRE, R., Liverpool, provision merchant, July 31, August 21; solicitor, Mr. Bardswell, Liverpool.

TRISTRAM, H., Liverpool, broker, July 29, August 24; solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes, Bateson, and Lowndes, Liverpool.

BOWCOCK, R., Hulme, Manchester, oil cloth manufacturer, August 5 and 25; solicitor, Mr. Hardman, Manchester.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 20.

We had a fair quantity of English wheat offering this morning, but very little inclination to buy; good runs were offered at 5s per quarter less than on Monday last, without finding a sale. Of foreign some few purchases were made at 2s to 3s per quarter decline. Norfolk flour 1s to 2s per sack and American barrels 1s to 2s per barrel lower, with a slow sale. Barley dull. Beans scarce and wanted, but in peas little doing. We had a good arrival of oats, the trade was quiet, and prices 6d to 1s per quarter lower than last week. Linseed and cakes steady sale. The weather continues to be as fine as possible, and harvest is beginning in some early districts of our neighbourhood.

BRITISH.	s.	s.	FOREIGN.	s.	s.
Wheat			Wheat		
Essex and Kent, Red	50 to	56	Dantzig	70 to	76
Ditto White	56	60	Konigsberg, Red	54	72
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red	—	—	Pomeranian, Red	50	70
Scotch	42	50	Rostock	50	70
Rye	36	38	Danish and Holstein	44	54
Barley, malting	40	42	East Friesland	44	46
Distilling	36	40	Petersburg	52	60
Malt (pale)	74	76	Riga and Archangel	—	—
Beans, Mazagan	—	—	Polish Odessa	52	54
Ticks	—	—	Marianopoli	56	60
Harrow	—	—	Taganrog	—	—
Pigeon	—	—	Egyptian	46	48
Peas, White	40	42	American (U.S.)	60	66
Grey	42	44	Barley, Pomeranian	34	36
Maple	42	44	Konigsberg	—	—
Boilers	42	44	Danish	33	35
Tares (English new)	36	38	East Friesland	22	24
Foreign	36	42	Egyptian	22	24
Oats (English feed)	23	26	Odessa	22	26
Flour, town made, per			Beans—		
Sack of 280lbs	52	54	Horse	36	40
Linseed, English	—	—	Pigeon	40	42
Baltic	64	68	Egyptian	38	40
Black Sea	64	68	Peas, White	38	40
Hempseed	40	42	Oats—		
Canaryseed	90	92	Dutch	19	22
Cloverseed, per cwt. of			Jahde	19	22
112lbs. English	70	74	Danish	19	22
German	50	60	Danish, Yellow feed	22	24
French	60	66	Swedish	24	26
American	60	68	Petersburg	23	26
Linseed Cakes, 13*l* 0s to 13*l* 10s			Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.—		
Rape Cake, 6*l* 10s to 7*l* 0s per ton			New York	30	32
Rapeseed, 40*l* 0s to 42*l* 0s per last			Spanish, per sack	56	60
			Carrawayseed, per cwt.	36	40

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 20.

We were again well supplied with foreign stock, for which the demand ruled heavy. Calves especially sold at very low prices. Compared with Monday last, the arrivals of beasts fresh up to-day from our own grazing districts were rather limited, and their condition was inferior. Notwithstanding the prevailing hot weather, the beef trade ruled somewhat active, and prices advanced 2d per 8lbs compared with this day se'nnight. The primest Scots, which were very scarce, sold at 4s 6d per 8lbs. The season from the north may be considered to have fairly commenced. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 1,250 Scots and shorthorns; from Lincolnshire, &c., 560 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; and from Scotland, only 12 Scots. There was a falling off in the show of sheep, as to number; but their general condition was good though not to say first-rate. All kinds moved off readily, at prices fully equal to those realised on Monday last. The primest old Downs sold at fully 4s 10d per 8lbs. We were fairly supplied with lambs, in which a steady business was transacted, at fully last week's currency, viz., 5s to 6s 4d per 8lbs. For calves, the show of which was extensive, the demand ruled excessively heavy, and compared with Monday last, prices gave way 6d to 10d per 8lbs. The top figure was 4s 4d per 8lbs. In pigs very little was doing, at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to	3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	3 10 to	4 4
Second quality	3 4	3 8	Prime Southdown	4 6	4 10
Prime large oxen	3 10	4 2	Lge. coarse calves	3 0	3 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4	4 6	Prime small	4 0	4 4
Coarse inf. sheep	2 10	3 2	Large hogs	3 8	4 0
Second quality	3 4	3 8	Neat sm. porkers	4 2	4 8

Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 4d.

Suckling calves, 20s. to 28s: Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 27s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 20.

Compared with Monday last there is a slight improvement in the general demand; prices, however, have undergone very few changes. The supplies are but moderate.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 8 to	2 10	Inf. mutton	2 8 to	3 0
Middling ditto	3 0	3 4	Middling ditto	3 2	3 8
Prime large do.	3 6	3 8	Prime ditto	3 10	4 6
Do. small do.	3 10	4 0	Veal	3 6	4 4
Large pork	3 6	3 10	Small pork	4 0	4 8

Lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, July 21.

TEA.—The market has been extremely firm, and the demand for common Congou is brisk, at 1s 2d per lb. Holders do not press sales.

SUGAR.—The demand for home consumption is by no means active, but for exportation there has been a moderate inquiry, at about former rates. In the refined market business is very dull, and to effect sales lower prices must be submitted to.

COFFEE.—There is very little business doing, and prices, although steady at present, are expected to rate rather easier.

RICE.—Only small quantities have been offered, previous values, in most instances, having been barely supported.

RUM.—The market is very inactive, and prices generally rule rather easier.

SALTPETRE.—The market is very firm, and full rates are readily obtained for all qualities.

TALLOW.—More activity has been displayed the last two or three days, and prices have improved. P.Y.C., on all positions is now quoted 58s 6d per cwt.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 20.—A good business was done in Irish butter last week, mostly towards the close, at a further advance of 1s per cwt, and the advices from Ireland imparted rather more confidence to holders and firmness to the market. But the dealers were not free buyers at the prices current. Some sales of Limerick, best brands, were reported for shipment in this and next month at 98s free on board, and also at the coast for shipment in August, September, and October, at 1s to 2s per cwt more. Foreign was in better supply, and 2s to 4s cheaper, best quality 102s to 104s. Bacon, sweet and of prime quality, sold readily at full prices; any not so was difficult to move on reasonable terms. For hams the demand was very dull, and prices irregular. In lard no noticeable alteration.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Friesland, per cwt.	100 to	106	Cheshire, per cwt.	78 to	84
Kiel	100	104	Chedder	74	84
Dorset	100	106	Double Gloucester	60	74
Carlow	100	106	Single ditto	—	—
Waterford	—	—	York Hams	90	100
Cork	88	100	Westmoreland ditto	90	100
Limerick	84	90	Irish ditto	84	96
Sligo	90	100	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	86	88
Fresh, per dozen	12	13	Irish (green)	76	78

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, July 18.—Of fruit of ordinary kinds there is a heavy supply. Strawberries are furnished in large quantities. Cherries are very plentiful and cheap. Pineapples are a trifle cheaper. Of West India pines there have been large arrivals. New apples are beginning to make their appearance. French salading is still supplied. Among vegetables are peas, French beans, asparagus, rhubarb, and cauliflowers; the latter are realising from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per dozen. Cucumbers are plentiful. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; new Spanish and Brazils, 18s ditto. The supply of oranges is limited. Cut flowers consist of orchids, Chinese primulas, cinerarias, gardenias, heliotropes, lily of the valley, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 20.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes have been steadily on the increase since our last report, and the condition of the supplies is good. The imports from the Continent, last week, were only 167 baskets from Rotterdam, and 20 ditto from Harlingen. For most kinds the trade is rather heavy, and prices range from 4s to 6s for selected samples, and 2s to 3s per cwt. for inferior.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 20.—In some few quarters a slight improvement is reported; but in other districts the blight has become general, and the prospects of anything like an average crop are becoming very unfavourable. The trade continues steady, and prices very firm, at about the annexed rates—viz.: Mid and East Kents, 95s to 120s; Weald of Kents, 80s to 90s; Sussex, 70s to 82s. Duty, 100,000*l* to 115,000*l*.

WOOL, LONDON, Monday, July 20.—The colonial wool sales having commenced briskly, and prices, compared with the previous sales, having advanced 1d to 1½d per lb, we have to report an improved demand for all kinds of English wool—the supply of which on offer is very moderate—and there are very few sellers unless at an improvement in the quotations of 1d per lb. The business doing, however, is not extensive.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, July 18.—The flax market continues in a sluggish state, but we have no change to notice in prices. Russian hemp is steady, at 31*l* to 34*l* 10s, and Riga Rhine 35*l* to 35*l* 10s, Manilla is worth 36*l* to 55*l* per ton. Jute and coir goods are firm, and quite as dear as last week.

TALLOW, Monday, July 20.—Our market is very firm, and prices are rather higher than last week. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 58s. per cwt. Town Tallow, 57s net cash. Rough fat, 3s 2d per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock	18743	33578	45546	11870	13710
Price of Yellow Candle	51s 3d to 51s 6d	66s 6d to 0s 0d	54s 0d to 0s 0d	53s 0d to 0s 0d	58s 0d to 0s 0d
Delivery last Week	1003	1143	1295	3005	1768
Ditto from the 1st of June	11072	7927	11197	15577	8867
Arrived last Week	311	383	2017	1795	589
Ditto from the 1st of June	6500	5525	9028	9737	9433
Price of Town Tallow	52s 9d	67s 0d	51s 0d	54s 3d	59s 6d

OILS, Monday, July 20.—Linseed oil is dull, at 39s 6d on the spot. Olive moves off slowly, and prices have a downward tendency. Cocoa-nut and rape are offering on easier terms. Lard oil is worth 67s. All other oils command very little attention. In turpentine scarcely any business is doing.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, July 20.

	s. d.	s. d.	
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs	0 5 to	0 5¼	per lb.
Ditto 64 72 lbs	0 5¼	0 5½	,,
Ditto 72 80 lbs	0 5½	0 5¾	,,
Ditto 80 88 lbs	0 5¾	0 6	,,
Ditto 88 96 lbs	0 6	0 6¼	,,
Ditto 96 104 lbs	0 0	0 0	,,
Horse Hides	10 0	0 0	each
Calf Skins, light	3 0	5 0	per doz
Ditto full	8 0	0 0	,,
Polled Sheep	2 6	0 0	,,
Downs	0 0	0 0	,,
Lambs	2 6	3 0	,,
Shearlings	1 7	2 0	,,

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 21.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 88s to 90s; inferior ditto, 63s to 70s; superior clover, 100s to 105s; inferior ditto, 75s to 80s; straw, 28s to 33s per load of 36 trusses.

COALS, Monday, July 20.—A very heavy market at Friday's rates. 39 fresh arrivals; 17 left from last day.—Total, 56. Stewart's, 18s 9d; Haswells, 18s 9d; Kelloe, 17s 9d; Frimdon Hartlepool, 17s 9d; Riddells, 16s; Wylam, 15s 6d; Hartley, 17s; Tanfield, 14s; Eden Main, 17s 6d.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, July 21.—The large business still continues with extreme prices of yesterday. The sales are 10,000 bales, including 7,510 American, at 6d to 9½d; 1,500 Surat, 5¼d to 6½d; 600 Egyptian, 10½d to 11½d; 400 Pernam, 8½d to 9d; 50 Maranham, 9½d to 9¾d; 140 Bahia, 8½d; of which 1,500 are for speculation and export. The week's import is 12,444 bales.

Advertisements.

CHEAPEST *versus* CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

A well-selected stock always on hand.

MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN

(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY),

66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court, London, close to the Princess's Theatre.

Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings.

Established 1820.

THE Old Saying, "There is no luck about the house upon the washing day," proved to be no longer true by the AMERICAN FLOATING BALL WASHING MACHINE, which does the washing of a family in two or three hours, without injury to the linen, and more economically than any other in existence. Prices 3*l.* to 10*l.* Also, IMPROVED WRINGING and MANGLING MACHINES, 4*l.* to 7*l.*

Particulars may be had, post free, on application at B. Moore and Co., 133, High Holborn.

DR. CAPLIN'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH ESTABLISHMENT,

9, YORK-PLACE, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE,

For the Extraction of Mercury, Lead, and other Metallic, Poisonous, and Extraneous Substances, which, by their presence in the human body, impair the vital functions, and produce, in course of time, that extended range of chronic diseases which have hitherto baffled every known resource of the healing art; such as Rheumatic Gout, Concretion in the Joints, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Heart Disease, Obesity, Mensual Irregularity, &c., &c. The Process of Cure is most Comfortable, generally affording Immediate Relief, and may in all cases be tried without danger. For the demonstration of its modus operandi, see

The Second Edition, just published, price 1s., 8vo., of

DR. CAPLIN'S TREATISE on the ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH, and the relation of Electricity to the Phenomena of Life, Health, and Disease.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street: may be had also of the Author at his Eclectic, Medical, and Orthopædic Institution, 9, York-place, Baker-street, Portman-square.

Gratuitous Consultation from Nine to Ten o'clock daily.

Cards of Terms sent free on application.

Dr. Caplin is authorised to refer to patients of the highest respectability and position.

UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."—J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; and 10, High-street, Islington.

Families waited on daily.

A FACT for PHYSIOLOGISTS!

It is a singular fact that in this enlightened age and country the treatment usually adopted by the faculty, in cases of Dyspepsia (Indigestion), is the result of a false theory, indicating a lamentable ignorance of the Physiology of the Stomach and Digestive Organs; and is in most instances calculated to establish and confirm the malady it is intended to remove.

The Secretary of the Nottingham Botanic Institute will feel a pleasure in forwarding (free) to all applicants the excellent Botanic Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, recently discovered by Professor Webster, of Philadelphia; and communicated to the Institute by that distinguished Botanist. The Medical Reform Society (at whose cost these announcements appear) wish it to be frankly and distinctly understood that they will not, in any shape, nor under any circumstances whatever, accept any contribution, fee, or gratuity for this recipe; the object of the Society being to demonstrate the superiority of the Botanic over every other practice of medicine, and in return only desire that those who may be signally benefited by it, will forward to the Society a statement of the case, and thus aid with facts in accelerating the present movement in favour of Medical Reform.

Enclose directed envelope to the Secretary, Botanic Institute, Nottingham.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far superior to Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary Purposes. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 9s.—39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

TO EMIGRANTS.—STEAM from LIVERPOOL to

Portland, St. John, N.S., or Halifax, for	£7
New York, Quebec, Boston, St. John, N.B.	8
Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton.....	9
To Australia by First Class Ships, for	14

Apply to Geo. Stonier, Manchester.

QUITE NEW.

SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE.—A most refreshing and pleasing stimulant to the appetite, composed principally of Turkish condiments, combined with various culinary productions of the East. It is an exquisite relish with Fish, Meat, Poultry, and Game, and forms a valuable addition to Soups, Minces, Hashes, Stews, Meat Pies and Puddings, as well as to Salads of every description. To Steaks and Chops it imparts a highly delicious and aromatic flavour.

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